The Middletown Transcript.

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HOW HOBSON ESCAPED.

Detailed Account of the Eventful Night at Santiago.

OUR HERO'S VIVID NARRATIVE.

The Merrimac's Brave Crew Clung to a Pontoon Raft Until Morning — Their Teeth Chattered With the Cold—Hobson Hailed the Launch Which Rescued His Party—Admiral Cervera Helped Drag the Lieutenant on Board—Experiences In Morro Castle.

Lieutenant Hobson a few days ago, while in New York city on one of the many flying visits which he has made since his arrival from Santiago, related to a small party of friends the details of his escape from the collier Merrimac and of his subsequent capture by the Spaniards.

"It was dark when we started in toward the strait," said Lieutenant Hobson in giving his narrative, "and it was darker when we got the ship into position. We all knew that we were taking desperate chances, and in order to be unincumbered when we got into the water we stripped down to our underclothing. The ship gave a heave when the charges exploded, and as she sank with a lurch at the bow we got over her sides. That we got into the water is nearly all we know of what happened in that rather brief period. Some sprang over the ship's sides, but more than one of us was thrown over the rail by the shock and the lurching of the ship.

"It was our plan to escape on a catamaran float which lay on the roof of the midship house. One of the greatest dangers of the thing was that of being caught in the suction made by the ship as she went down, so we tied the float to the taffrail, giving it slack line enough, as we thought, to let it float loose after the ship had settled into her resting place. I swam away from the ship as soon as I struck the water, but I could feel the eddies drawing me backward in spite of all I could do. That did not last very long, however, and as soon as I felt the tugging ease I turned and struck out for the float, which I could see dimly bobbing up and down over the sunken hull.

"The Merrimac's masts were plainly visible, and I could see the heads of my seven men as they followed my example and made for the float also. We had expected, of course, that the Spaniards would investigate the wreck, but we had no idea that they would be at it as quickly as they were. Before we could get to the float several rowboats and launches came around the bluff from inside the harbor. They had officers on board and armed marines as well, and they searched that passage, rowing backward and forward, until the next morning. It was only by good luck that we got to the float at all, for they were upon us so quickly that we had barely concealed ourselves when a boat with quite a large party on board was right beside us.

"Unfortunately, we thought then, but it turned out afterward that nothing more fortunate than that could have happened to us, the rope with which we had secured the float to the ship was too short to allow it to swing free, and when we reached it we found that one of the pontoons was entirely out of the water and the other one was submerged. Had the raft lain flat on the water we could not have got under it and would have had to climb up on it to be an excellent target for the first party of marines that arrived. As it was, we could get under the raft and by putting our hands through the crevices between the slats which formed its deck we could hold our heads out of water and still be unseen. That is what we did, and all night long we staid there with our noses and mouths barely out of water.

"None of us expected to get out of the affair alive, but luckily the Spaniards did not think of the apparently damaged, half sunken raft floating about beside the wreck. They came to within a cable's length of us at intervals of only a few minutes all night. We could hear their words distinctly and even in the darkness could distinguish an occasional glint of light on the rifle barrels of the marines and on the lace of the officers' uniforms. We were afraid to speak above a whiser, and for a good while—in fact, whenever they were near us—we breathed as easily as we could. I ordered my men not to speak unless to address me, and with one exception they obeyed.

"After we had been there an hour or two the water, which we found rather warm at first, began to get cold, and my fingers ached where the wood was pressing into them. The clouds, which were running before a pretty stiff breeze when we went in, blew over, and then by the starlight we could see the boats when they came out of the shadows of the cliffs on either side, and even when we could not see them we knew that they were still near, because we could hear very plainly the splash of the oars and the grinding of the oarlocks.

"Our teeth began to chatter before very long, and I was in constant fear that the Spaniards would hear us when they came close. It was so still then that the chattering sound seemed to us loud as a hammer, but the Spaniards' ears were not sharp enough to hear it. My men tried to keep their teeth still, but it was hard work and not attended with any great success at the best. We all knew that we would be shot if discovered by an ordinary seaman or a marine, and I ordered my men not to stir, as the boats having officers on board kept well in the distance. One of my men disobeyed my orders and started to swim ashore, and I had to call him back. He obeyed at once, but my voice seemed to create some commotion among the boats, and several of them appeared close beside us before the disturbance in the water made by the man swimming had disappeared. We thought it was all up with us then, but the boats went away into the shadows again.

"When daylight came a steam launch full of officers and marines came out from behind the cliff that hid the fleet and harbor and advanced toward us. All the men on board were looking curiously in our direction. They did not see us. Knowing that some one of rank must be on board, I waited until the launch was quite close and hailed her. My voice produced the utmost consternation on board. Every one sprang up, the marines crowded to the bow, and the launch's engines were reversed. She not only stopped, but she backed off until nearly a quarter of a mile away, where she staid. The marines stood ready to fire at the word of command when we clambered out from under the float. There were ten of the marines, and they would have fired in a minute had they not been restrained.

"I swam toward the launch, and then she started toward me. I called out in Spanish, 'Is there an officer on board?' An officer answered in the affirmative, and then I shouted in Spanish again, 'I have seven men to surrender.' I continued swimming, and when I reached the side of the launch I was seized and pulled out of the water. As I looked up when they were dragging me into the launch I saw that it was Admiral Cervera himself who had hold of me. He looked at me rather dubiously at first, because I had been down in the engine room of the Merrimac, where I got covered with oil, and that with the soot and coal dust made my appearance most disreputable. I had put on my officer's belt before sinking the Merrimac as a means of identification, no matter what happened to me, and when I pointed to it in the launch the admiral understood and seemed satisfied. The first words he said to me when he learned who I was were, 'Bienvenido sea usted,' which means, 'You are welcome.' My treatment by the naval officers and that of my men also was courteous all the time that I was a prisoner. They heard my story, as much of it as I could tell, but sought to learn nothing more.

"My men were rescued from the float, and we were taken to the shore, and we were all placed in a cell in Morro Castle. I asked permission to send a note to Admiral Sampson and wrote it, but when Admiral Cervera learned of it he came to me and said that General Linares would not permit me to send it. The admiral seemed greatly worried, but it was not until a day or two later that I learned what was on his mind. That same day he said he would send a boat to the fleet to get clothes for us and that the men who went in the boat could tell Admiral Sampson that we were safe. I learned later that General Linares was inclined to be ugly, and that Admiral Cervera wished to get word to our fleet as soon as possible that we were safe, knowing that then General Linares would learn that the fleet knew it, and he would not dare to harm us.

"When we were first placed in Morro, the solid doors to our cells were kept closed for an hour or two, but when we objected to that the admiral ordered that they be thrown open. Then we had a view of Santiago harbor, the city and the Spanish fleet. All of the officers of the army and fleet called on us that day, and their treatment of us was most considerate and courteous. General Linares did not call, but sent word that as all the others had called he thought that a visit from him was not included in his duties. I do not know what he meant by that, but am sure that we do not owe our safety to him.

"We were still in Morro Castle when Admiral Sampson's fleet bombarded Santiago. The windows in the side of our cell opened west across the harbor entrance, and we could hear and see the shells as they struck. We knew that we would not be fired upon, as word had gone out as to where we were, so we sat at the windows and watched the shells. Each one sung a different tune as it went by. The smaller shells moaned or screeched as they passed, but the 18 inch shells left a sound behind them like that of the sudden and continued smashing of a huge pane of glass. The crackling was sharp and metallic, something like sharp thunder without the roar, and the sound continued, but decreased after the shell had gone. In many cases the shells struck projecting points of rock and, ricochetting, spun end over end across the hills. The sound they made as they struck again and again was like the short, sharp puffs of a locomotive starting with a heavy train.

"We were in Morro Castle four days, and only once did I feel alarmed. The day before we were taken into the city of Santiago I saw a small boat start from the harbor with a flag of truce up. When I asked one of the sentries what it meant, I was told that the boat had gone out to tell our fleet that my men and I had already been taken into the city. Then I feared that Morro would be bombarded at once and believed it to be a scheme got up by General Linares to end us. We were taken to the city the next day and were safe any way then.

"In the city we were treated with the same consideration by the naval officers and the army officers, with the exception of General Linares, which we got on the day of our capture. I believe that we owe to Admiral Cervera our exchange and a great deal more in the way of good treatment that we would not otherwise have received. General Linares had no good blood for us, nor did the soldiers and marines, who would have shot us on sight the night that we went into the harbor."—New York Sun.

Tennessee Girls' Serenade.

A number of Tennessee girls visited the encampment at Chickamauga one day recently and serenaded the Missouri troops with this song:

'Tis hard for you uns to live in camp,
'Tis hard for you uns to fight the dons,
'Tis hard for you uns and we uns to part,
'Cause you uns has got we uns' heart.

Robbed the Grave.

A startling incident, of which Mr. John Oliver of Philadelphia, was the subject, is narrated by him as follows: I was in a dreadful condition. My skin was almost yellow, eyes sunken, tongue coated, pain continually back and sides, no appetite—gradually growing weaker day by day. Three physicians had given me up. Fortunately, a friend advised trying 'Electric Bitters' and to my great joy and surprise, the first bottle made a decided improvement. I continued their use for three weeks, and am now a well man. I know they saved my life, and robbed the grave of another victim." No one should fail to try them. Only 50 cts per bottle at Dr. H. Vaughan's Drug Store.

Gave Up Work.

"I was troubled with my stomach and would be obliged to give up work for several days at a time. I was at last persuaded to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. After the first few doses of this medicine I began to feel better and I can now do any kind of hard work." C. T. Clayton, Southard, N. J.

Hood's Pills are the favorite family cathartic. Easy to take easy to operate. 25c.

Violets, with dahlia and Ophelia in the reddish purples, makes a Frenchy combination for a fall hat.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

SOME OF THE ILLS TO WHICH OUR SOLDIERS ARE EXPOSED.

Pernicious Malarial Fever Far More Dangerous Than Yellow Fever—Look Out For Fever In Lowlands Near Manila. Sprew a Dangerous Malady.

The Medical News recently published two articles relating to diseases in the tropics, to which the soldiers of our armies in Cuba and the Philippines are subject. One of the articles, which was written by Dr. J. Edward Stubbert, is entitled "The Pernicious Malarial Fever of the Tropics." The other article, which is entitled "A Few Things to Look Out For In Manila," is from the pen of Joseph Earle Stevens, author of a recent work on the Philippines.

Dr. Stubbert in the course of his article says:

"Far more dangerous to the patient than yellow fever is pernicious malarial fever, especially in the form known as malarial hematuria. This undoubtedly is the disease known as the 'black water fever' in Africa, and a careful perusal of its history will, I believe, show that the administration of quinine, contrary to the report of Koch on his recent trip to Africa, has nothing to do with its production. Those familiar with malarial hematuria in our southern states and Central America know that generally the hematuria antedates administration of the drug and disappears when the patient is thoroughly cinchonized. If the milder forms of remittent fever are early recognized and promptly treated, the pernicious forms will not be encountered, for it seldom develops as a primary form. There is always a history recurring, and generally neglected malarial attacks, and seldom does it develop in a new arrival in the tropics.

"The statement that 'malaria, even untreated, in any single attack is a self limited disease, and successive attacks are milder and milder,' unfortunately will not prove true in the West Indies. On the contrary, immigrants from northern climes, if properly treated during their first, second and third attacks of malarial fever, show greater resisting powers during the second and seldom have more than the three attacks. If neglected, each successive illness becomes more severe, and finally they develop the dreaded pernicious type. Pernicious malaria occurs only in those persons who have been a long time subjected to slow malarial infection without the proper administration of quinine. So closely does the appearance of the patient resemble that of one with yellow fever that superficial observers have named the disease 'highland yellow fever.'"

Mr. Stevens, in his warning against undesirable things that are to be found in the Philippines, says:

"Look out for fever in the lowlands surrounding the capital, and, as far as is possible, do not sleep within six or eight feet of the ground," for fevers, both malarial and typhoid, are at home all the year round in the Philippines as well as in other tropical countries, and though the yellow variety is not known yet the others are insidious enough to bother the strongest. The natives in order to divorce the floors of their houses from the ground generally build these structures on posts, leaving a free space of some two yards between the earth and the thresholds of their front doors, and a commanding officer should think twice before quartering his men in tents pitched on the lowlands of Manila or Cavite. After all, the Nipa hut, with its roof of thatch, its frame of bamboo and its floor of slats, is the most rational form of domicile for the Philippines, and temporary barracks for our troops, built up in the fashion of native dwellings, would in any portion of the islands be better than tents pitched on the ground.

"Colds and dysentery, like fever, are common troubles, and it indeed seems curious that the former should be so popular in a hot climate. But such is the case, and the grip appears to have reached Manila as well as more accessible corners of the world. It is a great mistake to sleep in silk pyjamas in the tropics, and new arrivals seem to suffer from colds, more often caught by exposure during the cool hours of the night than at any other time. Flannel sleeping suits are far more sensible than silk or cotton ones and are especially to be recommended, since they absorb the moisture which invariably exudes from the pores of the skin on a warm night and thus protect one from catching cold while he is asleep. Flannel cholera belts are also excellent and protect the bowels from drafts of air that often strike home during the dampness of the night or the cold hours before sunrise.

"Sprew, that peculiar tropical disease which seems to attack the lining of one's interior and to render it so sensitive that food cannot be retained by one suffering from the malady, is not uncommon in Manila, and is apt to attack certain foreigners whose stomachs are peculiarly susceptible to change of fare, and let him who finds he has sprue get out of the country just as quick as he can, for nothing but a change of climate will effect a cure, and if the trouble is not attended to at the outset the victim will frequently get so weak that he will be unable to get away at all. Some may have sprew, leave the islands for Japan or the Pacific coast and recover from it to come back to Manila, but others are not able to shake it off even by returning home.

"Sunstroke is apparently uncommon in Manila, for one soon gets to respect the sun after a day or two of his attentions. The vital point to protect during one's stay in the direct sunlight is the back of the neck, and a new arrival should be careful about wearing hats that do not shelter this tender region. Letting alone the question of sunstroke, it is an admitted fact that ovre exposure to the sun is the direct cause of much of the Manila fever."

An Enterprising Druggist.

There are few men more wide awake and enterprising than Dr. H. Vaughan who spares no pains to secure the best of everything in their line for their many customers. They now have the valuable agency for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. This is the wonderful remedy that is producing such furor all over the country by its many startling cures. It absolutely cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Hoarseness and all affections of Throat, Chest, and Lungs. Call at the above drug store and get a trial bottle free or a regular size for 50 cents and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

MASON ON THE FUTURE.

The Senator Opposes Placing Our Flag Over Any People Against Their Wishes.

Notwithstanding a light fall of rain and threats of a heavy storm Senator William E. Mason had an audience of about 4,000 at the Monona Lake assembly the other afternoon near Madison, Wis. His subject was "The Evolution of a Nation," and as expected he dwelt with the present war. He gained the good will of his audience at the start by taking off his eyeglasses and wiping them as a means of calling attention to his optical defects and saying jocularly, "That's why I'm not at the front with Bryan." Getting down to the present situation he said:

"But what of the future? I am asked that every hour of the day. How about the new territory? Will we keep Cuba and Porto Rico and the Philippine islands? Are we to have some indemnity for the loss of men and money? Can we not put our flag over all the islands on the sea? To answer these questions would take more wisdom than I ever hope to possess. The future is a sealed book. Events are moving rapidly. The people, I believe, have confidence that neither the executive nor the legislative power will do any cowardly or selfish act. I, speaking now as a citizen, am opposed to the whole doctrine of imperialism. I would never put the flag that I love above any nation in the world against their wishes. Spanish sovereignty must go, and go to stay forever, from the continent if our flag stays in the sky. Spain has been weighed and found wanting, but it does not necessarily mean that we are to force our flag above the islands of the sea against the wishes of a downtrodden people who have been robbed for centuries by Spain and to whose gallant defense we promised the world that we would unselfishly go. We ought not to profess to the world that we are the good Samaritan if we are to carry a bag on our backs wherein to deposit the profits of our holy calling."—New York Sun.

GARCIA'S TROOPS PRAISED.

General Ludlow Declared They Fought Bravely and Did Not Shirk Duty.

The following letter, written by General William Ludlow, who commanded the American right, to General Garcia after the fall of Santiago, seems to show that much credit is due to the Cuban troops for the services they rendered during the investment of the Spanish stronghold, in spite of reports to the contrary:

NEAR SANTIAGO, Cuba, July 15, 1898.

DEAR GENERAL GARCIA—I beg to congratulate you as well as ourselves on what seems now to have been a fortunate solution of the Santiago problem, resulting in the success of our combined forces in the taking of the city, the departure of the Spaniards and the restoration of peace in Santiago.

Permit me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defense of the investment of the city. Your people have accomplished an immense amount of work, with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right. I make this statement, general, personally and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their co-operation than perhaps any other.

I desire to thank you also for the services of General Sanchez and his troops, which were placed at my disposal, and I desire to commend General Sanchez to your favorable consideration. He has promptly and willingly complied with every demand I made on him and has performed valuable service in extending our right flank to reach the cemetery and cover the Cobre road. I shall take another occasion to thank you for the innumerable personal courtesies that you and the officers of your command have shown me and which I hope to have an opportunity to repay in some wise hereafter. I beg to remain your very obedient servant, WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Brigadier General United States Army.
—Philadelphia Press.

"No Bullet to Kill Him."

Mr. W. Z. Larned received another letter recently from his son, William A. Larned, the famous tennis player, who is a member of the troop of rough riders. In the course of his letter Larned says: "We crossed a small river any way we could and deployed into a field and charged a hill held by the Spanish. A good many were killed, among them our captain, whom I heard say just before he was shot, 'There is no bullet made that can kill me.' It was about five minutes after that he was shot in the mouth and killed."—Summit (N. J.) Record.

There Must Be No Manana Business.

We trust that peace is at hand. The war was ill advised on Spain's part; on ours it was a necessity. She should have sued for peace weeks ago, when she might have had better terms. Now she must accept ours, and we very much fear that she will not do so at once. If Spain is in earnest, there must be no "manana" business.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

Whose?

He wrapt his colors round his breast
On a blood red field of Spain.
—Mrs. Hemans.

Whose sons are these? I do not know,
Nor where their firesides be,
But there is valor on each brow,
Heart love for liberty.

Within the eyes now veiled in death,
Brave hosts across the main,
Not one is lost who perisheth
Of all that glorious train.

War hath its triumphs o'er the grave.
In flame of fame to rest
They fight and fall, the flag they save—
Ours, for all love them best.

Whose sons are dead? By moon and star
Immortal now they lie.
On, on, dark chariot of war,
They feared them not to die!

Dead? Yea, of fulfilled renown!
What more might heroes own?
With pulse of fire they laid them down,
Each called the flag his own.

Let no lament, the wild or deep,
Or wave of vain regret
Break stainless glory of their sleep—
Our sons, we have them yet!
—E. S. L. Thompson in Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

Nothing Made in Vain.

"I notice there's a good deal of ague in this part of the country," said the tourist, who had stopped at the farmhouse for a drink of water. That's a great draw-back. It unfits a man for work entirely does it not?

"Gener'ly it does," said the sallow women who had handed him a tin cup. "Still when John has a right hard fit of the shakes we fasten the churn dasher to him, and he brings the butter inside of fifteen minutes.

CUBANS AS ALLIES.

MR. PEPPER GIVES HIS VIEWS AS TO THEIR VALUE.

Thinks They Will Cause No Trouble—New Arrivals In Cuba Fomented the Difficulty Between Shafter and Garcia, He Declares—Effect of Meddlers.

Mr. Charles M. Pepper, who was with the American army until after the capitulation of Santiago, returned to Washington. As he has probably been in closer contact with the Cuban insurgents than any other American and has as good a knowledge of their struggles and their general character, he was asked to give his views as to the campaign made by General Shafter and also as to the reported difficulty between the American commander and General Garcia, the Cuban leader. Mr. Pepper said:

"There seems a disposition now to question the effectiveness of the Cubans as allies and to predict that when the Spanish forces have evacuated Santiago the next business of the American army of occupation will be to 'settle' the insurgents. It might be well to await the full statement of the misunderstanding between General Garcia and General Shafter before drawing conclusions of a permanent split. Twenty thousand American soldiers were engaged in the operations before Santiago. The Cubans numbered 4,000, yet it was assumed by many that they would show up as conspicuously as our own troops. Garcia was blamed for letting General Pando get into the city with 5,000 Spanish reenforcements, but when it subsequently appeared that neither Pando nor the reenforcements were there nothing was said.

"The Cubans offered as allies to the American army the men who had for three years been engaged in a bush-whacking, guerrilla warfare. The mass of them presented themselves at Baiquiri and Siboney barefooted and in their shirt tails, and most of their shirts were ribbons of rags. They were greedy for the rations issued, and in two weeks they did not succeed in satisfying a three years' hunger. The American soldiers were also hungry during several days, but they knew of the 'tomorrow' habit, and they never thought of putting off the fighting till their stomachs were full. The Cubans, under the instructions that had been given, were not placed in the vanguard in taking the blockhouses and forts, and it is unquestionably true that they did not share to an appreciable extent in those assaults. It was a method of fighting of which they had no conception, but this was not surprising. The foreign military attaches who watched the two days' battles were frank in their own expressions of opinion whether trained European soldiers could have been led or driven against fortified positions when the artillery had failed, as it did in those instances, and the American troops took the intrenchments by common impulse without being either led or driven. As to whether the Cuban troops failed in anything that was expected of them or in any duty assigned to them the American commanders are competent judges.

"I do not believe that the Cubans, who for three years kept up the fight against the Spanish troops in the bushes and in the mountains at such tremendous sacrifices, will ever be a cause of trouble to the United States. It is because of their endurance that the flag of Spain is disappearing from the West Indies. That the superior force of the United States has been necessary to cause its disappearance does not change the conditions. The present trouble is not due to the Cubans who have been fighting for three years. It seems to be fermented by those who during that time were in the United States. Some of them went back under the wing of the American army, and they were becoming pretty numerous. Most of them are bad advisers and mischief makers. It is unfortunate that some of them seem to have ingratiated themselves into General Garcia's confidence.

"In the conditions which obtained at Santiago it was better that no Cuban troops should enter the city until the Spanish soldiers had been embarked. This was a temporary condition, and, though General Garcia's susceptibilities might have been wounded by it, his good sense would probably have prevented complaint if he had been left to himself. The presence with his command of some recent arrivals from New York explains his grievance, though it does not justify his course. General Wood has been emptying the jails and prisons of political prisoners who were found there, imprisoned under Spanish judicial processes without trial and without recourse. The Cubans may be pardoned if they failed to understand even the temporary continuance of the Spanish judicial officers who were responsible for their imprisonment. Their co-operation with such officials could hardly be hearty, and their acceptance under implied penalty of future disbarment in civil government if they refused would not be valuable. There are problems enough in the future control of Cuba. Their solution will not be aided by dependence on a remnant of Spanish officialism which was part of a rotten system. The Cubans on their part, in dealing with the United States, cannot afford to let meddlers who have not shared in their struggle for freedom influence their course."—Washington Star.

Simply a Lye.

And now comes the story that there are many cities in Spain that are scarcely less filthy than is Santiago and that cleanliness is not a virtue of the average Iberian. They probably export all their castile soap.—Boston Herald.

He Plays the Full Nine Innings.

When George Dewey announces a bombardment, the world can depend on a performance. George doesn't issue rain checks or doctor's certificates at his box office.—Washington Post.

Papa's First.

"Talk about bright babies"!" exclaimed the proud father. "Talk about children who are going to be big men some day!" "But isn't it rather early to prophesy? He can't talk yet."

"Can't talk! Just listen to him! Of course he doesn't say anything, but that's the beauty of it. He a natural-born filibuster!"—Washington Star.

The TRANSCRIPT, $1.00 per year.

HE SAVED THE DAY.

How General Wheeler's Warlike Spirit Prevented a Retreat at San Juan.

A man can get old, but the warlike spirit seems never to perish. If the American army in Cuba today had the opportunity to vote for a leader, it is probable that "Old Joe" Wheeler of Confederate army fame would get the majority of votes.

Sick and weak from hardship, this veteran arose from his bed on July 1 and went forth into battle. His temperature on the day before was 102 degrees, but the boom of the cannon acted as a tonic, and he went to the front in spite of the advice of his physician. He rode about the firing line all day fearlessly and with a word of encouragement for all.

After ten hours of fighting El Caney had been taken and the blockhouse at San Juan had been wrested from the enemy. With the fall of night came doubt and discouragement. The list of dead and wounded was appalling. Almost an eighth of the army had been swept away, as far as its fitness for real fighting was concerned.

There was a consultation of generals and leading officers at General Shafter's headquarters. More than one voice proclaimed that we had taken positions which could not be held and advised that our army retreat to a safer position.

But it was here that this lionlike old man was heard. He made a speech which will some day be held as a part of the history of the nation.

He spoke wrathfully and maybe angrily.

"Never!" shouted Wheeler. "We will not give up one inch of the ground we have taken today. Not one inch! Do you all understand that? Not one inch!"

And "Fighting Joe" saved the day. His voice carried the meeting, and there was no retreat on the part of our forces. The moral effect on the army of giving up ground so hardly fought for would have been demoralizing. But the Spaniards did try to recover the positions they lost in the night attack which they made. How they were driven back has already been told. It was said by a Cuban priest who came out of Santiago that the Spaniards lost over 1,000 killed and wounded that night.—John M. Maxwell in Chicago Tribune.

BEANS VERSUS BULLETS.

The Former Is the More Effective Weapon Against the Spaniards.

There is something quite refreshing about the way the Spanish garrisons in eastern Cuba are surrendering. All that seems to be necessary to convince them of the desirability of becoming prisoners of war with a promise of a free ride to Spain is a glimpse of Toral's army at Santiago.

Lieutenant Miley of General Shafter's staff makes a little excursion almost daily to Palma, Soriano, Hongo or some other fortress in the interior and gives a glowing account of the surrender idea. The Spanish officers want to see for themselves. They return with Miley to Santiago. There is a tantalizing odor of American bacon and beans hanging over the city. In the cafes and saloons there is much gayety and many rounds of free drinks.

Then there is the certainty of a speedy return to mother, home and friends. We can fancy the wily Miley saying, "Have one with me, senor," as he prepares to bid goodby to his guests. Certain it is that they gallop back to their mates, and surrender follows just as surely. This mode of procedure reflects great credit upon Spanish intelligence. It shows that the dons know a good thing when they see it and are pushing it along. The diet furnished to the prisoners by the American commissary is said to have a remarakble effect upon them. Many are showing a desire to become citizens of the United States or to remain in Cuba under the delightful conditions now prevailing in and around Santiago. Bacon and beans, not bullets, may be the ammunition of the bloodless wars of the future.—St. Louis Republic.

Had Better Not Deny Us.

A thorough understanding of American character would make the powers hesitate to decide that we couldn't have any particular thing whether we wanted it before or not.—Detroit Tribune.

It Will Be Useful.

The foreign trade of Porto Rico amounted to $36,000,000 last year. We can use this in our business.—Syracuse Standard.

FLASHES OF WAR.

Seven thousand Spanish troops surrendered at Guantanamo. Lieutenant Colonel Rosell, who received the surrender, said that the soldiers were literally starving.

Lieutenant Hobson recommends for the raising of the Colon the purchasing of all the pontoons available in the United States and the expenditure of $20,000 for air bags.

Natives of the Philippine islands now in England, France and Belgium cabled to President McKinley beseeching him not to turn the Philippine islands back to Spain.

Investigation of the prisons of Santiago has revealed many cases of inhumanity, many prisoners being held either without trial or long after the expiration of their sentences.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Times doubts that the Spanish cabinet will have the moral courage to accept the responsibility for granting the concessions demanded by the United States.

The queen regent of Spain, already nearly exhausted by the cares of her distressed kingdom, went to her private prayer room on learning that her son had fallen ill, dropped to her knees and wept bitterly.

Pain-Killer.
(PERRY DAVIS'.)
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is
Pain-Killer.
This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.
It is a simple, safe and quick cure for
Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.
TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Sit on the Floor.

An eminent English physician, Sir James Crichton Browne, who has wonderful aptitude for making medical subjects interesting to the public at large, announces that men and women would derive great benefit from sitting on the floor instead of chairs. Women would benefit even more than men by the practice.

The position of sitting on the floor or the ground is more natural than that of sitting on a chair. It was once general with the entire human race. It is both healthy and natural.

The exercise of getting up from and down to the floor is beneficial. Through the general adoption of the sitting posture among the civilized races many muscles have become stiff or obsolete. Persons who sit on the floor have strong back and thigh muscles. Turks, tailors shoe makers are examples of this fact.

If you sit on the floor you can change your attitude as often as you please, and can enjoy an endless variety of pose, and however often you alter it, and however you may place yourself, there is never any chance of your falling off. If you sit on the floor you can achieve all kinds of comfortable positions which it is impossible to obtain even with the easiest of easy chairs. The influx of visitors need never cause anxiety to the well-constituted mind on the subject of chairs. All he has to provide is a quantity of cushions—cushions of every size and shape. Let guests select any they please, and it will be their own fault if they are not comfortable and happy.

It is, of course, only desirable to sit on a clean floor.—[St. Louis Republic.

A Cabinet Vote.

If it be true that there exists any serious disagreement in the Cabinet over the policy of taking to ourselves definitely the Philippines, Abraham Lincoln's method of dealing with a debated question supplies the model for procedure now.

According to the late Ben Holiday, he, Holiday, was invited by the president to be present while the Cabinet concidered a certain important measure. The discussion was long, thorough, and very earnest, and at its conclusion it was plain that the Cabinet was a unit. At the proper time the President said: 'Gentlemen, we will vote. Those in favor, say aye."

"Aye!" said the President.

"Those opposed, say no," continued Lincoln, and every member in the Cabinet voted no.

"The ayes have it," said Lincoln; and he lived to felicitate himself upon the firmness of his judgment.—[New York Sun.

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OR OUR SAVIOUR IN ART,"

Cost over $100,000 to publish. Contains nearly 200 full-page engravings of our Saviour, by the Great Masters. It is not a life of Christ, but an exhibit of all the great Masters' ideals of the Christ. No other book like it ever published. Agents are taking from three to twenty orders daily. The book is so beautiful that when people see it they want it. Published less than a year and already in its twenty-fifth edition. some editions consisting of 18,500 books'. The presses are running day and night to fill orders. A perusal of the pictures of this book is like taking a tour among the great art galleries of Europe. The Hermitage, Prado, Uffizi, Pitti, Louvre, Vatican, National of London, National of Berlin, Belvidere and other celebrated European art galleries, have all placed their rarest and greatest treasures at our disposal that they might be reproduced for this superb work. "First glance at the pictures brought tears to my eyes," says one, "Cleared $150 first week's work with the book," says another. Many men and women buying and paying for homes from their success with this great work. Also man or woman, of good church standing, can secure position of Manager here to do office work and corresponding with agents in this territory. Address for full particulars A. P. T. Elder, Publisher, 189 Michgan Ave., Chicago, Ill., First Floor.

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The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money funded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Dr. H. Vaughan.

Encampment of the Knights of Pythias at Indianapolis, Ind.

For the encampment of the Knights of Pythias Uniform Rank, and the Biennial Convention Supreme Lodge of same Order, to be held at Indianapolis, Ind., August 20 to September 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets at a single fare for the round trip.

The tickets will be sold August 19, 20 and 21, and will be good for return passage leaving Indianapolis August 23 to 30. Upon deposit of the tickets with the Joint Agent at Indianapolis prior to August 29 and payment of 25 cents additional, extension of limit may be obtained until September 10, inclusive.

For detailed information apply to Ticket Agent.

The Middletown Transcript

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

Middletown, New Castle County, Delaware,

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Entered at the Post Office as second-class matter

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, AUG. 27, 1898

FOR SALE.

In accordance with a conclusion reached some two months since the MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT, good will mailing lists, &c. included, is offered for sale. The reason is the protracted ill health of the editor and proprietor. For more than two years he has been a victim of liver trouble and though perhaps in general health is as well now as at any time of this period yet a change of climate is advised as necessary. For this reason the paper is offered for sale though with much reluctance many pleasant ties will be thus severed. Such is life. Brother editors will confer a favor by noting the fact that the paper is for sale. No more beautiful section of country in which to locate.

McKENDREE DOWNHAM,

Editor and Proprietor.

REPUBLICANS WILL WIN.

The Republican convention at Dover on Thursday nominated a ticket which will win. It is the first step towards Republican union and victory in Delaware, since undoubtedly the ticket named will be endorsed by the convention of Union Republicans on Tuesday next. The ticket is:

For Representative in Congress—John H. Hoffecker, of Kent county.

For State Treasurer—Dr. L. Heisler Ball, of New Castle county.

For State Auditor—John A. Lingo, of Sussex county.

Harmony and union has been the desire of Republicans since the State was lost two years ago through the naming of two tickets. The ticket is not expected to please all but it is a ticket for which every Republican can vote. John Henry Hoffecker requires no introduction to the people of Delaware. In character and in years of active Republicanism he stands to the front. The TRANSCRIPT urged the nomination of a younger man but it can urge the election of Mr. Hoffecker just as earnestly and sincerely.

Dr. L. Heisler Ball is not so ripe in years and not so well known as his colleague but in character and active Republicanism he is just as worthy. He was born in this county in 1861 and after graduating at Delaware College graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and for the past eleven years has practiced at Faulkland. He has never held public office but will undoubtedly be Delaware's next State Treasurer.

John A. Lingo, the nominee for State Auditor, is a native and resident of Indian River Hundred, Sussex county, farmer and merchant. Like Mr. Hoffecker he served in the General Assembly of 1889, the writer having a seat next to him, his high opinion of the character and worth of John A. Lingo being increased by the more intimate relations thus established. The candidate for state auditor is competent and worthy, a man of sound judgment and a true Republican such a man as the most conscientious can vote for. He should be elected.

These nominations open the door to Republican union, harmony and success in Delaware. They lack but the endorsement of the Union Republican convention of Tuesday next to prop the door wide open—it is understood that such endorsement will be given.

It is time to throw away "Regular" and "Union" and all such distinctions. We are Republicans. The TRANSCRIPT will cast into its waste basket its comments upon the egotistical I, the "I endorse," etc., which must give way to the general party good. Let us have peace. Let us have victory.

The resolutions adopted were an endorsement of President McKinley and of the Republican national policy. Upon State matters the following are the most important:

"We congratulate the people of this State that they are living under a new and enlightened constitution, and we should remind the people that the measures leading to the adoption of this constitution were soley due to the persistent and long continued efforts of the Republican party. We commend the course of the Republican minority of the constitutional convention in opposing the excessive registration fee and the unjust gerrymandering of the senatorial districts.

"The conduct of the last Democratic Legislature deserves the condemnation of the people at the polls. It was animated soley for the purpose of prolonging its existence at the people's expense. It enacted no general laws and failed to pass a number of highly important and necessary public measures.

"We favor all measures to secure honest elections in this State and we pledge ourselves to secure the observance and enforcement of all laws framed for that end.

"We favor legislation to improve the common schools, the prison system and the public roads of this State."

The contractors to build the shirt factory in Centreville will finish their work this week. A number of machanics are putting in the machines. The boiler to rnn the plant is being put in position. Charles H. Burgess has been appointed manager of the factory. He will begin operation not later than September 10. At present only sixty-five machines will be operated, as it is impossible to secure skilled labor sufficient to operate more. This will give employment to about 125 persons. An electric plant is being put in the building sufficient to furnish 75 lights. This will be the first electric plant ever operated in Centreville. If labor cannot be secured in the town it is thought Baltimore will furnish it. Improvements at the cannery at Centreville Landing have been completed. These two factories will give employment to more than two hundred and fifty persons.

Colonel John Walter Smith, of Snow Hill, one of the soundest gold Democrats in the state, and a close friend of Senator Gorman, was on Thursday nominated by the First Democrats for Congress No other name was presented and the nomination was by acclamation. J. Frank Turner and his Free Silver delegation from Talbot County came down with the intention of stiring up the other silverites among the delegates but wihno great success, although the money plank in the platform is of the straddle order.

NOT only the members of St. Anne's parish but the citizens of Middletown generally will sympathize with Rev. W. J. Wilkie in the death of his estimable father Mr. James Wilkie, in New York on Thursday. The elder Mr. Wilkie had made many friends here during his visits to St. Anne's rectory, those who appreciated his culture, refinement and christain character. He was 74 years old in April, the greater part of his well spent life having been passed business in New York.

POLITICAL PARAGRAPHS.

It is said that under the Wilson—Gorman law at least one half the diamonds coming to the United States were smuggled in free. This was owing to the higher duties; whereas under the intelligent duties now prevailing the Government receives the revenue to which it is entitled. The importations of precious stones for the year ending August 1, 1898, amounted to $12,143,395, or more than $9,000,000 in excess of the amount imported under the Wilson—Gorman law the preceding year. The revenues derived by the Government in the year ending August 1, 1898, were $806,612, against $402,967 for 1897, being an increase of over 100 per cent for the Dingley Tariff.

The Wilmington Republican Monday had the following: Democratic politicians have been found violating the constitutional law relative to the registration. Democratic papers of Thursday accused the Republicans of having sent dollar bills through the mail to colored men who have thus far failed to register. There was no positive evidence of the alleged fact, but there is against the Democrats. Monday night a company of politicians met in a West side saloon and mailed the money. The envelopes were seen the next morning. Funny things come to light during a campaign. Now shout at this violation of the law.

A writer in a Wilmington paper gives the following bit of political gossip in that city. Mr. Neary is inpower. The "silver leaders" are leaders no more. Mr. Gray's friends many of whom are rich men, have registered fully. Those who are not rich have been helped by hook and by crook to register. Nine tenths of the Democrats are Gray men. Nineteen twentieths of the silver Democrats are not registered. Gray's friends will make the nominations as they please. The silver men who must register in September and October are expected to elect the candidates. The situation is precisely what Chairman Neary wants it to be. This is the result of sending densely ignorant men to the legislature. The silver Democrats will have one vote in the next legislature, namely that of Senator John Pyle.

CLIMATE AND CROPS.

The weather during the first part of the past week was very warm and sultry. The last few days, however were cool. Rain in the form of showers fell throughout the section, giving most too much moisture in the north-central counties.

On the whole the week was favorable for the rapid growth and developement of crops; and all late crops are now in a flourishing condition. Corn is much improved and gives promise for large yield. In some districts there has now been sufficient moisture to mature this crop without further rains. All vegetables are much improved; although there is considerable complaint of blight in tomatoes, which will cut this crop somewhat short. Early tobacco is being cut and housed; the late is much improved. Oats harvest was spoiled in some districts by the wet weather. Pastures are fine and grapes are promising. Peaches are being marketed; they are of fairly good quality, but scarce. There will be very few apples; but plenty of plums and pears. Plowing and fallowing continue. The ground at the end of the week was in exellent condition, though most too wet earlier in the week.

New Castle Co., Del.—Plenty of rain keeps crops growing well. Plowing for wheat mostly finished. Tomatoes are not in best condition.

Kent Co., Del.—Late potatoes are looking well. More peaches are being marketed than was anticipated.

Sussex Co., Del.—Melons are plentiful. Tomatoes are not very promising. The corn and potato crops promise to be large. Peaches are scarce.

Cecil Co.—Thunderstorms and showers have been frequent. Corn is growing nicely. Plowing for wheat is in progress. Pastures are good.

HOW FILIPINOS FIGHT.

Marked Success Attained by Insurgents Against Spaniards.

NATIVE FIGHTERS ARE FEARLESS.

They Have Obtained Nearly a Thousand Mauser Rifles by Hand to Hand Encounters With the Enemy's Troops — Were Victorious on Every Hand—In the First Week's Fighting the Spaniards Were Invariably Defeated, Many Being Killed.

J. L. Stickney, the New York Herald's special correspondent at Manila, writing under the date of June 9, describes the insurgent campaign in the Philippines as follows:

About three weeks ago General Aguinaldo landed in Cavite, and as the future of the Philippine islands and to some extent the interests of the United States in Manila may depend upon the operations of the rebel forces I give herewith a detailed account of the insurgent campaign.

General Emilio Aguinaldo arrived at Manila on Thursday, May 18, having been allowed by Admiral Dewey to take passage from Hongkong in the dispatch boat McCulloch. At that time there were probably not more than 100 persons in the town of Cavite, all the natives having gone away when the Spaniards were driven out on May 2. The general occupied one of the houses on the Calle del Arsenal and sent word to his followers on the island that he had returned to lead them against the Spaniards.

In a few days groups of Filipinos, as the natives are called, began to appear in the streets of Cavite. Only a very small number of the arrivals brought arms with them, and most of them seemed badly nourished, haggard and timorous. They looked like people who had been hunted.

By the latter part of May many of the native arrivals were seen to be armed with Mauser magazine rifles such as the Spanish troops are armed with. The manner in which these arms were obtained tells a story of reckless courage shown by the native fighters. At the time of the so called pacification of these islands last winter one of the conditions imposed on the insurgents was the surrender of all their arms to the Spaniards, and as this condition had been rigidly enforced the natives had few or no arms with which to begin again their rebellion.

It was impossible to get arms into the islands through the watchful blockade established by the Spanish gunboats, and the only way in which rifles, particularly modern pieces, could be obtained was to take them from the Spaniards. Armed only with machetes, the Filipinos were forced to wait for their opportunities. A squad of a dozen Spaniards would be straggling along through a forest road when men would suddenly swarm about them, as though springing from the ground. In these hand to hand struggles the long and powerful knives of the insurgents would quickly cut down half of the Spanish force before the latter recovered from their surprise, and thus the rebels would get a certain number of rifles on every such occasion.

What mattered it that every rifle so obtained cost the lives of three or four Filipinos? When 100 were killed, there remained twice that number ready to repeat the self sacrifice. And so, little by little, the supply of weapons continued to grow. By May 26 he had 479 men armed with the best Mauser rifles and a small stock of ammunition, and the steamer Faion had arrived from some unknown place bringing 2,000 Remington rifles and 200,000 rounds of cartridges. That night 600 rebels crossed from Cavite to the opposite shore of Bakor bay, landing in the front of about 2,000 Spanish troops, consisting of the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line and the Infanteria de Marina, who had been driven out of Cavite by our squadron.

As the rebels had no retreat open to them in case of defeat, since the Spaniards commanded the narrow neck of land leading from Cariedad toward Novaleta, it must be admitted that the insurgents showed a great amount of pluck, especially when it is remembered that for them capture meant death without trial or delay. But the Spaniards evidently did not discover the insurgents at once or else they felt confident of routing them whenever they were ready to attack.

It was not till the morning of May 28 that the Spaniards made an effort to drive the insurgents into the sea, and then they made the grave mistake of sending a wholly inadequate force. The result was that the rebels surrounded the Spaniards and poured into them such a galling fire that they were forced to surrender. In this affair the rebels took 174 prisoners, and were able, therefore, to supply that number of their own men with modern firearms. Having apparently learned nothing by this experience, the Spaniards sent another small detachment against their foes on May 29. This time the rebels took 224 prisoners and added to their stock of weapons by that number.

General Tomas Mascado, who was conducting the active operations in the province of Cavite, was now in command of about 900 men armed with the Mauser rifle and of about 1,200 more armed with the Remington. Knowing that the Spaniards would probably try to re-enforce their troops from the garrison in the city of Manila, he sent about 400 to 500 men to the bridge called the Divisoria bridge, near Las Pinas, where it would be necessary for any force coming from Manila to advance for a long distance over a narrow road flanked by impassable swamps. It was a position resembling that of the Romans when Horatio said, "In yon straight pass a thousand may well be stopped by three." At this point he placed one of his most trusted subordinates, with orders never to fire until the Spaniards should reach a perfectly open position on the narrow road, where they would be unable to use artillery for fear of hitting their own men.

During an attack on the powder magazine situated on the beach between Cavite Viejo (Old Cavite) and Bakor and back toward Imus the rebels took more than 250 prisoners and four small field guns. By this time the Spaniards in the Cavite province were panic stricken. They seemed to have lost not only all courage, but also all military capacity. Instead of massing their forces at one spot they remained scattered about the province in detachments of 200 to 300 men. Every skirmish gave the rebels more confidence in themselves and also added to their supply of fighting material. Now, too late, an attempt was made to bring re-enforcements from Manila to the Spaniards in Cavite province.

On the same day, May 30, a detachment, estimated to number about 4,000 men, with at least one machine gun and one field piece, came marching gayly down the road leading to Bakor. Finding a body of rebels at the Divisoria bridge, the Spaniards blazed away with their machine gun, sent a few shells over the rebels' heads from their field piece and then charged the bridge. They seemed to imagine that the natives would not think of resisting a strong body of Spanish troops, backed up by artillery, for they did not try to learn whether their fire had had any effective results. A few yards from the bridge they were met by the discharge of four guns that the rebels had kept concealed, coupled with a withering fire of musketry, and when the smoke from the field piece cleared away there was not a Spaniard to be seen on the road except such as were past running away.

From a safe distance the Spanish artillery now roared time and again, while their small arm fire sounded like the roll of thunder. But as the insurgents made no reply and did not seem to be suffering very much from the shower of lead that the Spaniards were throwing at them the dons screwed their courage up to the point of making another charge. Six discharges from the small guns and a rattling musketry fire took all the appetite for further fighting out of the Spaniards, and they contented themselves for the remainder of the afternoon with firing at the rebels at long range. They did not gain a foot of ground nor kill a single one of their enemies.

Having succeeded in getting a guide and a canoe on Thursday, June 2, I crossed Bakor bay to witness an attack that the rebels expected to make on the church in Cavite Viejo. When I landed, I was driven in a two wheeled cart through a country that consisted of about two-thirds swamp, interspersed with low islands overgrown with the most dense tropical jungle. We traveled over a very good dirt road, evidently built like a causeway through the morass, and in a few minutes we drew up alongside a first class Krupp gun near the foot of a bridge. On the crest of this bridge was a barricade of large stone so set as to leave loopholes about three inches wide at the height of a man's shoulder.

On arriving at this redoubt I was surprised to find on looking through the loopholes that the old Cavite church was only about 200 yards away, at the end of the narrow lane that led to the bridge from the town. I expected and desired to reach the front, but I had not been anxious to go into danger needlessly. However, having gone there voluntarily, I could not well show less sang froid than my little rebel friend, Captain Salafranca, who was walking around on the bridge as though there was not an enemy within ten miles.

I took note of the arrangements of the insurgents for the defense of the bridge, and when the captain sent for a table and a chair from the house at the rebel end of the bridge the least I could do was to sit down and write out what the men about me were so anxious to tell me concerning the incidents of that day at this point. So while one of the rebels held a nice silk umbrella over my head I took notes and perspired copiously. As I sat there and asked questions the number of insurgents on the bridge rapidly increased, so that by the time I was ready to take a photograph of the place it was uncomfortably overcrowded. But I noticed that most of the men took the precaution to keep their bodies well below the level of the loopholes, except when I took the photograph, and then they all stood up, each one anxious to appear in the picture. But aside from a very natural and proper desire to take advantage of the cover provided for them, the men about me showed no special emotion. Then there was a smart return of the Spaniards' fire, the men stepping to the loopholes and firing with careful aim, like soldiers who appreciated the value of good ammunition too well to waste it on the mere walls of a church as long as there was an enemy visible at the windows thereof.

When the fusillade had apparently run its course, so far as the Spaniards were concerned, the Filipinos almost apologized to me. At first I thought perhaps it was on account of the Spaniards' rudeness in disturbing me, but when I gathered that they were making excuses for the Spaniards' bad shooting, in having hit only one man, while they claimed to have hit several men in the church, I concluded I might as well go while my reputation for courage was good. I learned afterward that one rebel had four teeth knocked out by a glancing shot and another received a ball in the leg. The Spaniards in the old Cavite church showed more pluck than any of their comrades, having sustained a close siege for nine days before they surrendered, on Wednesday, June 8. On the same day the rebels made a general advance upon Manila, closing in from the north as well as the south. When the old Cavite church hoisted the white flag, the rebels were in full possession of the whole of Cavite province, having taken about 2,000 prisoners and a stand of arms and six field guns.

REMARKABLE WOUND.

Cadet Haskell Was Shot In the Intestines, but No Surgical Operation Was Needed.

Cadet Ernest E. Haskell of the class of 1900 at West Point, who was acting lieutenant in Roosevelt's regiment of rough riders and was wounded at Santiago July 1, reached Washington the other day.

A Mauser bullet penetrated his intestines, passing downward from left to right, glancing off the backbone as it emerged from the small of his back. No operation was necessary, and aside from intense suffering he experienced none of the results expected from a wound of that nature. He is out of danger and rapidly convalescing. Surgeons in Washington heard of the character of his wound before he reached the United States, and great astonishment was created when they learned that he would survive without the necessity of an operation.

Young Haskell has the distinction of being the only cadet in the service. A remarkable feature of young Haskell's career is the fact that he was engaged in active service while absent from the academy on sick leave.—New York World.

Refused His Pay as a Soldier.

One of the most remarkable incidents of volunteer army life was experienced by one of the paymasters at Miami, Fla., recently. A member of the Second Alabama regiment absolutely refused to accept his pay, amounting to $35. He said that he entered the service purely through patriotism and did not want any compensation. This being the first case of the kind the paymaster had no precedent to guide him. After some thought he drew a red line through the name, indicating that the sum had not been paid. Should the soldier ever need his pay, the government stands ready to settle the account.—Florida Times-Union and Citizen.

A Judgment on Spain.

Right has not been overcome by might. What we have looked upon was the collapse of a power that formerly established itself by violence and cruelty. Let us admire, as is fitting, the acts of individual heroism performed in defense of a cause that was bad and let us regret that they were unable to make it a better one. But let us proclaim aloud that if anything triumphs today it is liberty; what falls is merely an oppressing power.—Independence Belge.

San Juan will look more wan still if the firm of Miles & Sampson has to batter it.—Boston Globe.

The rainy season is about to set in in Porto Rico, the downpour being largely of iron and lead.—Providence Journal.

About the only triumph of Spanish arms during the war was when Cervera embraced Hobson.—Philadelphia Times.

Spain is now discussing "overtures," but she shows mighty poor judgment in postponing it until the last act.—Chicago Times-Herald.

"When General Blanco is defeated will he have to yield up his sword?" "No, we'll let him keep that, but he will have to hand over his pen."—Chicago Record.

Richard Harding Davis says the troops need plenty of navy tobacco. Spain herself finds it hard to wage war without any navy to back her.—Galveston News.

"The Mausers spit through the tangled grass," writes a war poet. Where those Mausers spat, however, spitting is no longer allowed.—St. Louis Post-Dis-

WANAMAKER'S

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, August 22, 1898.

Store closes at 12:45 Saturday afternoon during August.

2 to 8 Carloads Furniture Each Day

New Furniture unloading daily to supply the wants of people who, as is usual, take advantage of the special opportunity afforded by our back contracts with furniture makers to tide them over mid-summer dullness.

WE ARE NOT MONOPOLISTS

The Furniture business is unpatentable and open to everybody, but it is a peculiar business where varnish and glue, big type and brag are made to do duty for experience. We have put twenty years into trying the manufacturers and not more than half of the best of them can have our orders, because at heavy cost to ourselves we have learned who the men are that put solid and shrunken wood under the varnish—

UNDER THE SHINE, A DIFFERENCE

There is a wide difference in the woods of which furniture is made when you see them with their coats off—coats of shellac and varnish. There is also much worth knowing about how furniture is put together. With all our watchfulness of trusted manufacturers we are often rejecting pieces of furniture that you shall not have from our hands.

Substantial Housekeeping Linens. It's satisfying to select linens from such a showing as is gathered here—sure that every thread is pure flax. And then the freshness and originality of designs

—the careful finishing that makes the fabric so durable. Same with little-priced kinds as with sorts at bigger costs—less fineness and finish; but always goodness and serviceableness. And there is constantly something special to tell about.

TABLE LINENS—

Bleached German linen Tea Cloths, or side table cloths. Good quality; fringed and bordered on all sides; red or blue borders. 32x32 inches, 25c each.

Handsome double damask Dinner Cloths, several beautiful patterns; in two sizes: 70x 90 inches, $2.75; 70x107 inches, $3.30

Napkins to match, in two sizes.

Old-fashioned loom dice Table Linen, that wears so well. A new arrival—the best we have seen at the price—extra heavy and part bleached. 57 inches wide, 40c a yard.

TOWELS—

At 12½c each—Excellent towels for the bath—"old-fashioned honey-comb" that absorbs water like a sponge; ready hemmed; 19x37 inches.

At 25c each—Splendid bleached damask towels, with nicely knotted fringe and pretty borders; in blue, pink, red and gold; 25x47 inches.

At 25c each—German huck towels; made of the best of flax yarns; free of dressing; substantially hemstitched ends; borders of red; buff, blue or white; 20x39 inches.

Silver-plated tableware. Truly economical—because both cheap and good. Thief-proof and pretty.

Tea Spoons, "extra" plate, $1.25 dozen.
Dessert Spoons, "extra" plate, $2 dozen.
Table Spoons, "extra" plate, $2.35 dozen.
Table Forks, "extra" plate. $2.35 dozen.
Oyster Ladles, "extra" plate, 85c each.
Soup Ladles, "extra" plate, $1 each.
Sugar Spoons, "extra" plate, 25c each.
Dinner Knives, triple plate, $2.35 dozen.
Crumb Sets, quadruple plate, $1.50 set.
Candlesticks, quadruple plate, $1.50 each.
Bread Trays, quadruple plate, $1.50 each.
Glass Lemonade Pitchers, with triple plate mountings, $1 each.

A Book sale.

Well-made books, 12mo size—the almost-famous "Alta" edition of standard works. We know you'll thank us for buying all of the great edition remaining—for it lets us sell these books—

At eighteen (18c) cents.

Seventy titles—these and others:

Dombey and Son. By Dickens.
Mill on the Floss. By Eliot.
Holidays at the Grange. By Miss Higgins.
Pioneer Women of the West. By Mrs. Ellet.
Little Dorrit. By Dickens.
Sea and Shore. By Hector Malet.
Edwin Drood. By Dickens.
French Fairy Tales.
Three in Norway. By Two of Them.
Freaks on the Fells. By Ballantyne.
Reveries of a Bachelor. By Mitchell.
Katerfelto. By Melville.
Red Gauntlet. By Scott.
Antiquary. By Scott.
Sir Ronan's Well. By Scott.
Felix Holt. By Eliot.
Old Mamselle's Secret. By Marlitt.
The Betrothed. By Scott.
Queens of American Society. By Mrs. Ellet.
Life of John Quincy Adams. By Seward.
Our Mutual Friend. By Dickens.
Waverley. By Scott.
Adam Bede. By Eliot.
Modern Story Teller.
Guy Mannering. By Scott.

John Wanamaker.

Secret of Beauty

is health. The secret of health is the power to digest and assimilate a proper quanity of food. This can never be done when the liver does not act it's part.

Do you know this?

Tutt's Liver Pills are an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, torpid liver, piles, jaundice, bilious fever, biliousness and kindred diseases.

Tutt's Liver Pills

FOR CORONER,

JOHN T. SPRING

Of Wilmington Hundred.

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. july2-tf

FOR SHERIFF,

EMMIT F. STIDHAM,

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. ap19tf

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS Of New Castle County.

G. W. W. Naudain

Of St. Georges Hundred.

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. jnjy2-1

Wm. B. Sharp & Co

FOURTH and MARKET STS.

Wilmington, Del.

Linens

Every housekeeper likes fine Table Linen. On Saturday we offer an opportunity to secure some fine table cloths that don't often occur. They are at about half the regular prices and consist of some of our finest qualities at the following reeuctions:

3 yds long extra heavy half bleached damask cloths' in beautiful patterns with borders around, $2.95 grade for $1.75

2½ yds long extra heavy half bleached double damask cloth, and the $4 ones for $2.50.

Fine Double Damask cloths full bleached, splendid grade and magificent pattern go in

2½ yard long, German make, $4.50 ones for $2.50
3 yard long, German make, $5 ones for $3.
3 yard long, Irish make, $3.00 ones for $1.75.
2¼ yard long Scotch make $3.00 ones for $2.00
2¼ yard long, Scotch make, $4.50 ones for $2.75.
3 yard long, Scotch make, $4.50 ones for $2.75.

Fringed Cloths.

2½ yard long, $2.50 grade for $1.50, red borders.
2½ yard long, $3.00 grade for $2.00 all white.

Linen Sets.

Colored bordered sets, the cloths 2½ long with one doz. fringed napkins to match, $4.50 and $5.00 grades reduced to $2.00 and $2.50 per set.

White Flannel

In the finst white wool, 27 inhhes wide, our regular 37½c grade for 25c per yard.

White Spreads.

Crochet Quilt with handsome Marseilles patterns full size and ready for use.

$1.25 quality for 85c.
$1.50 quality for $1.

Muslins

For Saturday

Fruit of Loom, 6½c.
Utica, 1¼ yard wide, 9½c.
Utica 2¼ yard wide. 16cc.
Utica, 2½ yard wide, 18c.

All bleached and the best standard goods.

WM. B. SHARP & CO.

TOURNAMENT

The Galena Cornet Band, of Cecilton, Md., invites all Knights of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland to contest in

A Grand Tournament

AT GALENA, MD.,

Thursday, Sep. 15th, '98.

for the following Prizes:

FIRST—$25.00 in Gold.
SECOND—One Set of Harness.
THIRD—One Fine Lap Robe.

Application for entrance will be received until September 5d.

FEE FOR ENTRANCE $2.50.

Those desiring to enter will please notify our secretary without delay, as our list o Knights will necessarily have to be limited

CONDITIONS;

COURSE—125 Yards.
RINGS—1¼ Inches.
TIE RINGS—1¼ Inches.
TIME—11 Seconds.
PEAR—8 Feet.

Edwin R. Cochran, Jr.

Attorney-at-Law!

NO. 907 MARKET STREET,

Wilmington Delaware

Low Prices

THAT

Bring Business.

Specimen items selected here and there throughout our store. Hundreds of others just as good, or even better.

At **39c**—One dozen Knives and Forks, instead of 50 cents.

At **$1.98**—Chamber Set, large size, handsomely decorated, value $2.50.

At **3c Each**—Individual Butter Plates, decorated in gold and flowers, value 5 cents.

At **5c Each**—Individual Butter Plates, decorated in gold and flowers, value 10 cents.

At **19c**—Best Quality Brooms, worth 25 cents.

At **10c**—Wash Boards, good quality zinc, and worth 18 cents.

At **10c**—Sauce Pans, steel enameled ware. 2½ quarts, worth 25 cents.

At **8c**—Best Quality Whist Brooms, worth 15c

At **19c**—1-quart Steel Enameled Coffee and Tea Pots, worth 30 cents.

At **10c**—Imitation Cut Glass Sugar and Butter Dishes.

At **18c Yard**—Lockwood Sheeting Muslin, 9-4 wide, value 22 cents.

At **17c Yard**—Watague Extra Fine Sheeting Muslin, full 9-4 wide, value 22 cents.

At **10c Yard**—42-inch Fine Bleached Muslin, worth 12½ cents.

At **5½c Yard**—Hill Bleached Muslin yard wide, the genuine Hill, and worth 8 cents.

At **6½c Yard**—Fruit of the Loom Muslin, yard wide, worth 9 cents.

At **8c Yard**—Pride of the West, full yard wide and worth 12 cents.

At **9c Yard**—New York Mills Muslin, yard wide, sells regularly at 12½ cents.

At **9c Yard**—Lonsdale Cambric Muslin, yard wide, sells regularly at 12½ cents.

At **5c Yard**—The well-known Lancaster Ginghams, apron and dress styles that sells elsewhere at 8 cents.

At **5c Yard**—All the best make Prints, including Cohees, Gloucesters, Hamiltons, Simpsons, in blabks and whites, silver gray and blues, sells regularly at 8 cents.

At **3½c Yard**—Shirting Prints, none better, sells regularly at 7c.

J. B. Messick.

Closing Out Sale

Intending to quit business as soon as possible I will sell at less than cost all my stock and fixtures, consisting of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Come early and secure bargains before the sizes are broken.

Shoes that were $2.00 at $1.50
Shoes that were 3.00 at 2.25
Boots that were 3.25 at 2.50
Mackintoshes that were $3 at $2

STORE FOR RENT.

JOS. C. JOLLS,

Middletown, Delaware.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE

THE GREAT

National Family Newspaper for FARMERS AND VILLAGERS

and your favorite home paper,

THE MIDDLETOWM TRANSCRIPT

Both One Year for $1.25.

Send all Orders to the Middletown Transcript.

THE N. Y. TRIBUNE ALMANAC, 340 Pages. A National Book of reference for Governmental and political information. Contains the Constitution of the United States, the Constitution of the State of New York, the Dingley Tariff Bill, with a comparison of old and new rates; President McKinley's Cabinet and appointees, Ambassadors, Consuls, etc.; the personnel of Congress, names of the principal officers of the different States, commanding officers of the Army and Navy, with their salaries; Tables of Public Statistics, Election Returns, Party Platforms and Committees, complete articles on the Currency, Gold and Silver, and a vast amount of other valuable information. The standard American almanac, authoritative and complete, corresponding in rank with Whittaker's Almanac in Europe,

PRICE 25 CENTS. POSTAGE PAID.

Address all orders to **The Middletown TRANSCRIPT,**

Middletown, Delaware

The Middletown Transcript

MIDDLETOWN, DEL., AUG. 27, 1898

THECHURCHES IN MIDDLETOWN.

Bethesda M. E. Church.—Rev. Isaac L. Wood, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. Sabbath School every Sabbath at 2 p. m., A. G. Cox, Superintendent. Prayer meeting, every Thursday evening, 7.30 o'clock. Junior Epworth League and Epworth Cadets every Friday night at 7 o'clock. Young Ladies' Mission Circle, Monday nights at Parsonage. Women's Foreign Missionary Society, first Friday night of each month. Women's Home Missionary Society, first Thursday night of each month. Mite Society, first Saturday night of each month. Official Board meeting first Friday afternoon of each month at 2.30 o'clock.

Forest Presbyterian Church.—Rev. F. H. Moore, Pastor. Services held every Sabbath morning at 10.30 o'clock, and every Sabbath evening at 7.30. Sabbath School will be held every Sabbath morning at 9.15 o'clock, H. C. Ellison, Superintendent. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Young People's Society Christian Endeavor meets every Sunday evening at 6.45 o'clock. Junior Society Christian Endeavor every Sunday after noon at 3 o'clock.

Services at Armstrong's Chapel the first Sabbath of each month at 3 p. m.

St. Anne's Protestant Episcopal Church.—Rev. Wm. J. Wilkie, Rector. Holy Communion on the first Sunday in the month at 10.30 a. m. On all other Sundays at 7.30 a. m. Divine services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 7 30 p. m. Morning Prayer and Litany every Wednesday and Friday at 10 a. m. Evening Prayer on Friday at 3.30 p. m. On all Holy Days service at 10 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sunday School at 9.45 a. m. Adult Bible Class at 6.45 p. m. The Guild meets every Thursday at 2 p. m., the Ladies on the first and third Fri days of each month at 2 p. m., the Boys' Club on Friday evenings at 7.30 and the Junior Auxiliary on Saturdays at 3 p. m.

DO YOU GET YOUR PAPER?

The TRANSCRIPT has had many complaints from subscribers about failure to receive the paper regularly and promptly. We shall make a special effort to find out the cause if prompt notice is sent to this office. Drop a postal at each failure to receive the paper.

A new carrier in town may not know just where local subscribers would have their paper left. Let him know, or leave word at the office.

Local News.

—The circus Monday.

—The tomato cannery opens next week.

Every body uses Bragdon's Poultry Remedy, it cures; 25 cents.

—Remember that J. F. McWhorter & Son have a full line of carriages and agricultural Implements on hand

—If you are too busy to have your photograph taken now, why not make an engagement with Trinkelere.

We think this month is the time to put in your coal. And will be pleased to take your orders till 20th Aug. at $5.00 per 2240 lbs., delivered on your side walk, *strictly high grade coal*, this *low price means cash.* G. E. HUKILL.

—All the honey a bee gathers during its life doesn't sweeten its sting.

—Sunday will be Big Quaterly at Wilmington, and a large number of colored folks will attend.

—Everybody wishes to go on vacation, but when they get there they wish they had staid at home, "Home, sweet home!"

PROFESSIONAL CARD.—Dr. W. E. Barnard Surgeon Dentist, office same location, opposite the post office. All operations pertaining to dentistry guaranteed. Odontunder and Gas for painless extracting.

—If you are going out of town for an outing leave your address at The Transcipt office and the paper will follow you. It is the only way to keep posted on town affairs.

—FOR SALE.—A fine farm of 74 acres, 15 acres woodland, nice dwelling, good granary and stables, orchard and vineyard, not far from water and rail facilities. Terms easy at private sale. Inquire TRANSCRIPT.

—Do you want the "best farm wagon made?" If so, buy the Milburn. Do you want the best grain drill on earth? If so buy the Bickford & Hoffman. Do you want to double the profits from your cows? If so, buy the American Separator. The above are for sale by

J. F. MCWHORTER & SON.

—The Christian Endeavor at the regular hour in Forest Church Sunday evening.

—The Pier dance was said to be very leasant Thursday evening, but the ride home!—dark.

—Mr. George Connelly of the Wilmington Union Tea Company was taken quite ill at the National Hotel on Thursday. He is better.

—Mr. James T. Shallcross is asking the nomination as Representative to the General Assembly from St. Georges Hundred subject to the decision of the Democratic party. Mr. Shallcross is a progressive farmer and would make a good record in the Legislature. Dr. T. H. Gilpin asks for the same nomination and will oppose Mr. Shallcross.

—Mr. Harry P. Green, one of the young farmers near McDonough, died on Saturday, August 20th, of consumption. He left many friends to regret his early demise.

—Many went from Middletown on the excursions to Ocean City and Rehoboth on Thursday. There were ten cars when the train passed Middletown.

—Rev. Edward H. Eckel, rector at Williamsport, Pa., will occupy the pulpit of St. Anne's P. E. Church to-morrow both morning and evening in the absence of the rector. All welcomed.

—The Single Tax State Convention has been called by Chairman Harold Sudell to be held at Wilmington, on Saturday, September 3, at 1.30 p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for the several officers.

—Mamma—"It is very naughty to tell lies, Eva. People who do so don't go to heaven." Eva—"Did you ever tell a lie mamma?" Mamma—"No, dear, never." Eva—"Won't you be fearful lonely in heaven, with only George Washington?—Oswego Daily Palladium.

—Rev. E. H. Hynson, of the Wilmington M. E. Conference, who located in Smyrna last spring because of his health, preached two acceptable sermons in the M. E. Church on Sunday. He was the guest of his cousin, Mrs. Ann Shepherd, during his stay in town.

—Only two more opportunities to register—September 17th and October 22d. Better not put it off till the last day, you may get left in the rush.

—Our readers have seen the word "protocol" used so very often recently in connection with the peace negotiations with Spain, that we publish the definition given of the word as found in the "Standard dictionary," a recognized authority. It is as follows: (1) The preliminary draft or sketch of a treaty, dispatch or other official document. (2) A diplomatic document, minute or agreement, containing the official records or embodying the results of a negotiation, a declaration or memorandum of agreement less solemn and formal then treaty; also a supplementary clause or declaration explaining a treaty or extending its scope or duration. (3) A record or registry. The word is pronounced as divided, as follows: Pro-to-col.

It's folly, to lose your poultry when the use of Bragdon's Poultry Remedy is guaranteed to you for 25 cents.

—Rev. Vaughan S. Collins, the new principal of the Wilmington Conference Academy, will fill the M. E. pulpit to-morrow both morning and evening, the pastor being away on his vacation. All are cordially invited to be present, especially the young people.

—Oystermen report the bivalves this season as being not only large and lusciously fat, but plentifully as well. The summer depredations on the oyster beds have not been perpetrated this year as formerly, and the oysters will consequently be more abundant. The season opens on September 1.

—Walter L. Main's circus was in a railroad wreck a short time ago and the owner has just received $16,000 for the damage done.

—George Walker, the Christiana hundred farmer, who, on July 27th, shot off the arm of Michael Greismer, the private in Company E, Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, stationed at Montchanin, was given a hearing in Wilmington Monday morning on the charge of assault with intent to commit murder. He was found not guilty. In dismissing him the justice said that in his opinion the shooting was justifiable, as the soldier was a trespasser when he was injured.

—Sparks' New Railroad Shows and great trained animal exposition will exhibit in Middletown on Monday afternoon and night, August 29th, admission only 10 and 25 cents. This show is known the world over as being the largest and best 25 cent show on the road, with all new and up-to-date features. The finest performing lions, wolves and elephants on earth are to be seen with Sparks' New Railroad Shows, together with a fine troop of highly educated horses, ponies, mules, dogs, goats and monkeys, also a fine acrobatic and gymnastic performance and six funny clowns. See Romeo, the largest lion in captivity and Mary the smallest baby elephant ever on exhibition. See our grand free balloon ascension with a parachute jump, also a free thrilling high tower dive from a ladder 80 feet high into a net. This is given free to all from the show ground at 1 and 7 P. M. Rain or shine don't miss it, it alone is worth going many miles to see and it costs you nothing. Mr. Sparks offers a handsome bedroom suite to any couple that will take a trip in his big bridal balloon and get married; now is your chance for a big novel wedding and a handsome present and no danger of accident at all.

MURDERESS FOUND

MRS. BODKIN ARRESTED IN SAN FRANCISCO SENT THE CANDY.

Mrs. Adelaide C. Botkin with whom Mr. John Preston Dunning whose wife and sister-in-law were murdered by poisoned candy spent much time after his wife returned to Delaware has been arrested in San Francisco charged with the murder. She talked and the case looks certain against her. Requisition papers have been made out and sent to Detective McVey who will arrive in the Golden State to day. Mr. Dunning has brought condemnation upon himself but he has promised to do his best to bring to justice the muderess of his wife and sister-in-law, daughters of ex-Congressman Pennington of Dover. Mr Dunning is familiar with Mrs. Bodkin's writing. Another interesting witness comes in the following despatch:

A story told by Frank Gattell sales-man in a candy store at Stockton, Cal., may throw light on the identity of the the womnan who purchased and sent poisoned candy to Mrs. Dunning Gattell's story is as follows:

"When I read that a box containing poisoned candy had 'Bonbons' printed in guilt letters on the cover and that some of the candy was home made, I remembered that about three weeks ago a woman came into the store where I work and asked for a box of candy saying that she had some candy which she desired to put in a box with some of our make. As the box was to contain some goods other than our own I gave her a box which did not have our name on it. The candy which she put in looked old to me, and it nearly half filled the box. I can only descibe her by saying that she was of medium height and well built."

As Mrs. Bodkin is known to have been in Stockton three or four weeks ago, when she was treated by a physician there for a slight illness, the facts taken together may be regarded as significant. Gattrell could not place the selling of the candy in question any more definitely than that it was about three weeks ago. He was positive that there were chocolate cream among the candy.

W. F. Kuhn, proprietor of the store, says he would know both the box and candy again should he see them. Chief of Police Callahan has been informed of the story related by Gattrell and is now at work on the clue.

Hicks for September.

Dr. Iri R. Hicks makes the following predictions for next month·

"The first September storm period runs from the 3d to 7th, being central on the 4th. An equinox of Mercury is also central on the 3d, extending as far as the 10th with its disturbing influence. About the 4th, 5th and 6th look for some well developed storms of rain and wind. Many sections suffering with drouth and heat will get relief at this time. Cooler weather will follow about the 5th to 9th. From the 10th to 13th is a reactionary perid, in which storms of much energy are liable. The autumnal equinox will be in force at this time, adding to other causes its storm-producing power. The same is especially true during the regular storm period which covers the 15 to 18th. West Indiana hurricans are very probable on the seas and along our southern coasts all this part of September. Temperatures and barometer will show how far the storms will reach inland. The 21st to 24th is the center of the earth's equinox, with reactionary storms due. The 27th to 30th is the last September storm period. Look for wicked storms on sea and land on and near the 28th and 29th. Would add special reasons and warnings if space allowed."

SUSSEX COUNTY.

The farmers of Milton are alarmed over the ravages of the army worm. By Saturday night they had eaten five acres of millet, which had been in an unusually healthy condition. The worms had eaten every blade and top in five acres, stripping their stalks bare. The millet fields thus devasted are the property of Samuel J. Wilson and Thomas J. Adkins. The latter's loss, it is said, will aggregate $100, while the loss sustained by the former is $50, probably more.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet It cures painful, swollen, smarting, nervous feet and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest com fort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot Ease makes tight or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE ddress, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

PERSONALITIES

Little Lines About Men and Women and What They Are Doing.

(If you have been away on a visit, or have visitors at your home send us the news, send it early. What may seem of no interest to you, may be pleasing to some one else. We are always pleased to publish any items of personal or local mention and cordially invite our patrons to furnish us the facts.)

—Miss May Beasten is the guest of Miss Julia Deshane, of Earleville.

—Mr. Fred Brady returned Thursday from Atlantic City, Mrs. Brady remaining with friends.

—Mrs. Samuel Ford is visiting her sister Mrs. A. N. Stavely, of Lynch's.

—Miss Margaret P. Beasten is visiting friends in York, Pa.

—Mrs. J. W. Naudain and children left to-day for Baltimore.

—Miss Laura Bucke, of Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Bessie Anderson on West Main street.

—Mrs. V. L. Culbertson has been quite ill at the residence of friends just above Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Martha Barnard, Miss Hattie Barnard and Mrs. Garrison of Cheswold, are guests of the families of Dr. W. E. and Mr. L. M. Barnard.

—Miss Ethele L. Nickols, of Baltimore, is spending some time with Misses Alberta and Louise Cochran, near town.

—Mr. and Mrs. Richards, Washington, D. C., have been the guests, of Mr. and Mrs. Merritt N. Willits this week, and Miss Causey, of Milford has also been visiting at their home, the guest of Miss Willits.

—Dr. and Mrs. T. H. Gilpin have been making their annual visit at the doctor's brother's near Elkton, guests of Mr. John and Miss Margaret Gilpin.

—Miss Martha Heaton, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Wilson Heaton, of Philadelpnia is visiting in Elkton, guests of their cousins, the Misses Schooler.

—Mrs. Robert Frances and son and Mrs. Conland Eliason and children, of Baltimore who have been spending several weeks in and near town, returned home the early part of the week accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Richard Naudain.

—Mr. and Mrs. Emerson Polk, of Pocomoke City, spent several days this week at the latter's farm several miles from here.

—Mrs. Alexander Miller stopped on Tuesday, en route for Vermont where she will spend some time previous to going to her home in Greenville, Ohio.

—Miss Marie Wiley, of Philadelphia, Pa. is visiting Miss Ireland.

—Miss Margaret Griffith, of the Monumental City, is visiting at the home of Mr. William K. Lockwood, near Warwick.

—Miss Bertie Jones, from Philadelphia, spent Sunday, with her mother in town.

—Miss Sara Jolls spent Sunday with friends in Camden, Dela,.

—Miss Mamie Blome has returned from a visit among Philadelphia friends.

—Dr. J. C. Stites returned on Saturday last from his Western trip.

—Mr. Harry Rothwell and sister Miss Mary Rothwell are spending some time at Pen Mar.

—Mrs. Edward Mifflin and children, of Philadelphia, returned as far as Middletown from spending the season at Rehoboth. They have been guests of Mr. George Lockwood's family.

ODESSA NOTES.

Mr. Benjman Gause, of Wilmington who has been spending his vacation with Mrs. R. J. Mailly, returned to his home Tuesday Mrs. Gause and Edgar will remain a while longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Outcalt, of Trenton, N. J., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Elias N. Moore.

Mrs. L. V. Aspril and children returned from Horsham, Pa., Wednesday. They have been the guests of Mrs. Aspril's sister Mrs. Edward Wood.

Miss Etta Rose is visiting relatives in Kennedyville, Md.

Mrs. John Green and children left on Tuesday to visit relatives at their former home, Hancocks Bridge, N. J.

Mr. L. V. Aspril, Sr., returned from a trip to Ocean Grove on Thursday.

Miss Belle Rose who has been spending several weeks with her father, Mr. David C. Rose, left this week to spend the rest of her vacation with frinds in Newark and Wilmington.

Miss Fanny Williams who has been visiting friends in Pennsylvania is expected home Saturday.

The funeral of Mr. Harry Green from near McDonough passed through town Tuesday morning. Mr. Green died on Saturday after a lingering illness from consumption. He was buried near Kenton.

The friends of Mr. Mark Henry Davis were very sorry to hear of his death Sunday morning. Mr. Davis lived near Odessa for a long time and was very highly esteemed here.

Only about 30 went on the excursion to Washington Park Wednesday. The extremely hot weather, undoubtedly kept many home.

Miss Anna Gibson expects to leave for Rehoboth Saturday where she will visit Mrs. Fredrick Burgess.

Mrs. Elizabeth Morris spent several days of this week in town superintending the work on the new porch she is building to her house, on Main street.

Miss Mary Walker, of Wilmington, was the guest of friends this week.

Owing to the death of the father of Rev. W. J. Wilkie there will be no church service to-morrow.

THE TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

Every intelligent family needs in addition to their local paper, a good national weekly. The greatest and most widely known general family newspaper is the Toledo Weekly Blade. For thirty years it has been a regular visitor in evey part of the union and is well known in almost every one of the 70,000 postoffices in the country. It is edited with reference to a national circulation. It is a Republican paper, but people of all politics take it, because of its honesty and fairness in the discussion of all public questions. It is the favorite family paper, with something for every member of the household. Serial stories, poetry, wit and humor; the Household department, (best in the world). Young folks, Sunday School Lessons, Talmage's Sermons, the Farmstead, the Question Bureau (which answers questions for subscribers), the News of the week in complete form, and other special features. Specimen copies gladly sent on application, and if you will send us a list of addresses, we will mail a copy to each. Only $1 a year. If you wish to raise a club, write for terms.

Address THE BLADE,
Toledo, Ohio.

Unclaimed Letters.

A list of unclaimed letters remaining in the Middletown post-office which can be had by saying they are advertised. Ella Beerchard, Emma G. Carpenter, Roserylean Cawall, Eleshee Farsyhe, Georganna Harris, Rachel Stevens. Held for postage—Letter addressed to Lees College, Lima, Ohio.

KENT COUNTY.

Mrs. Sallie Lawton of Camden, celebrated her ninety-third anniversary on the 17th, by entertaining her friends.

Lawrence Hartnett, of near Hartley, is at present marketing a crop of peaches that will be quite profitable to him. He will have fully a thousand baskets and is receiving on an average of $1 per basket.

Margaret B. daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Burchenal, of near Canterbury died Tuesday afternoon, from typhoid fever, aged 16 years. The funeral will be held to-morrow morning when interment will be made at Barrett's Chapel.

Within the last few days six car loads of 800 baskets each of pears have been shipped from Dover station. Local lots amounting to over 2,000 baskets have also been shipped, making a total of over 6000 baskets. The price ranged from 15 to 30 cents per basket. An average of 150 baskets per day of peaches have been shipped. The price has ranged from 65 cents to $1.25. Some of the finest peaches that have been brought here were sold yesterday for 55 cents per basket, while the same quality of fruit was sold to Dover housewives for $1 per basket One carload of pears was shipped from Dover to Harrington yesterday and two carloads to Seaford.—[Dover Index.

Wesley Stevens, of Camden, has probably more peaches than any other farmer in the State. He will, in all probability, get 1500 baskets of fine peaches which he is selling at about $1.00 a basket.

Elmodine Pratt, a business man of Camden, died in that place recently aged 62.

The death is announced of Benjamin Hurd, tax collector of South Murderkill hundred.

H. M. Thomas, the poultry fancier, was stricken with paralysis at Camden, Wednesday, and is not expected to recover.

Money Making Machine Found.

Secret Service Detective Shartzer and Detective Walls, of Dover, have worked up enough evidence to send each of the Italians of near Dinah's Corner, who were arrested last week for counterfeiting, to the penitentiary for fifteen years. They are now in New Castle jail and will soon be given a trial. Another search was made Tuesday at the farm house which they occupied and a complete counterfeiters outfit was found, excepting the die. Three large graphiete crucibles were found buried in the cellar in tin cans. A five foot leaver weighing almost 100 pounds, files, tongs, hack saws and forge were found and are now in possession of Mr. Walls. Several tools were also found in the well; set screws of the die were also found but the desirable part of the outfit is still missing. The quarters that they made were manufactured from a round brass bar and covered with silver. They are considered by the government detectives to be very good counterfeits and probably cost about two cents each. They have been spread broadcast and have been heard from in Boston and New York. Their arrest was an important one.

Our Boys in Blue.

Unless present calculations are upset, about 100,000 of the volunteers will be mustered out of service between now and the first of October. When the temporary peace was signed it was thought that none of the volunteers would be allowed to go home until the formal treaty was agreed upon, out of consideration it was decided to be unnecessary to keep so many men away from their ordinary occupation. No announcement as to the particular regiments to be mustered out has been made, but as it has been determined to muster the men out near their homes, the ordering of a regiment into its own state may be accounted as an indication that it is to be mustered out of service.

DEWEY.

Our Admiral (and admirable) George seems bent upon lowering records—not merely world records, but, what is harder, his own.

At Manilla he did what had never been before and may never again be accomplished—destroyed a great fleet, armed with modern guns, without the loss of life or ship! But this—enough surely for any ordinary mortal—did not content him: so waiting, with Yankee shrewdness, until the war had as good as ended everywhere else, in order that his blow might be the last, he, with the aid of General Merritt, proceeded to break General Andrew Jackson's eleventh hour record all to pieces. Co-operating with Merritt, he adroitly and most humanely seized the metropolis of the China ocean, defeating and actually capturing 7000 men, well armed and within intrenchments; and that, too, with slight loss on shore and none at all on shipboard, whereas "Old Hickory," fighting from behind his cotton bales, had eight men killed and 13 wounded.

We are not Jingoes, but if the welfare of the United States require any more fighting, let us do it while we have the wizard with us. Victories are positively on the bargain counter! He opened the war with an unparalleled success; he has closed it with another; and so we again have with us a "George" who is "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."—[Phila. Record.

But one Delawarean lost his life in the war happily ended. Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, who was graduated from West Point on April 26, and on July 2 was killed at El Caney, was the one Delaware hero of the war to fall in battle.

It is said Bishop Leighton Coleman, at Bishopstead, personally rang the first bell in Wilmington announcing the close of the war with Spain. The Bishop thirty-three years ago, when he was rector at St. John's Church, rang the first bell to announce the surrender of General Lee at the close of the civil war.

Those who laugh at superstition point to the fact that the peace protocol was signed on a Friday, and it was promulgated by the President on the 13th day of the month.

NECROLOGY.

MARK H. DAVIS.

One of the quiet but valued citizens of Middletown died Sunday morning aged 63 years. He was a brother of Mr. Manlove Davis of this town and a nephew of Mr. Henry Davis whose well-spent 96 years have made him one of the best known of our citizens. The deceased was born on the farm owned by Mr. Fred Brady adjoing town and he spent years on his farm near Odessa. Interment at Forest.

TOWNSEND NOTES.

Miss Anna Grantland, of Wilmington, is a guest of Miss Lonah Smith.

Miss Bertha Warren, of Wilmington, visited Mrs. Harman Reynolds during the week.

Mrs. Arrelee Hill and daughter, of Baltimore, visited Mrs. John Lattomus last week.

Mr. John Townsend and wife, of Philadelphia, are guests of his parents near town.

Wright Gaston, of Baltimore, is visiting friends here.

Wells, Herring & Co., started their cannery here on Wednesday.

Miss Elma Finley has returned from a visit to Wilmington.

Quite a number of tickets were sold here on Thursday for Ocean City.

G. M. D. Hart joined the Trustees of the Poor and the Levy Court Commissioners of New Castle county on Tuesday for a trip to Ocean City.

Harold Whitehouse, of Wilmington, is visiting relatives here.

The W. C. T. U. festival was well attended on Thursday evening.

Misses Lena and Elsie Adelhelm, of Manyunk, Pa., are guests of Miss Ella Maloney.

Prof. Hern, the new principal of the public schools, spent Thursday in town.

Mrs. Maggie Eliason and Mrs. Kate Cannon, of near Mt. Pleasant, spent Sunday with Mrs. James A. Hart.

Howard Atwell, of Betterton, Md., and Mrs. Josephine Anderson, of Wilmington, are visiting Mrs. Joseph Daniels.

Mr. G. Naylor and son Herman, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with William Naylor and family near town.

Mrs. William Stanert and Mrs. Abram Dockerty, of Red Lion, were guests of Mrs. I. Pritchard this week.

P. S. Daniels, of near town, had a horse badly injured by being cut with barbed wire.

On Wednesday morning as Mrs. Thomas Lattomus was starting to walk down stairs her foot turned causing her to fall down the entire flight of steps. She has a badly sprained wrist as a result.

Miss Allie Schwatka was quietly married to Mr. Edward Pollitt, of Philadelphia, at the home of her father on South street on Wednesday evening, Rev. Albert Chandler performing the ceremony. Only a few of the immediate friends witnessed the ceremony.

Rev. Albert Chrndler has returned from his vacation.

John Timmons has been visiting his father in Maryland.

Ralph Hall, of Chester, Pa., was a guest of D. S. Richardson last week.

W. A. Scott is building a new stable.

John S. Lattomus was taken suddenly ill on Monday. He is better at this writing.

DELAWARE CITY.

Mr. S. Ford and Miss Bertha Hamill, of New Castle, were in town on Sunday.

Mrs. Richard McMullen, of Wilmington, is visiting her parents.

Rev. and Mrs. H. S. Thompson are enjoying a few weeks sojourn with their son in New Jersey.

Miss Edith Butterworth sold her household goods this week.

Rev. Mr. Williams was expected to officiate in the M. E. Church last Sunday. As he did not come Mr. Cornelius led the meeting in the morning. In the evening the Epworth League led by Mr. Samuel Hines held exercises in which all present were requested to participate.

Mr. Samuel Lewis, for many years a resident of the town and vicinity, will in the near future go to Philadelphia to make his home with one of his children. His wife will accompany him. The white haired old gentleman will be missed in the Church and town.

Mrs. Emma Robertson expects her niece, Miss Marion McConnaughey, and some friends to visit her this week.

Miss Laura Frempt entertained Mrs. Burnie and Mr. and Mrs. Roney, of Wilmington, on Sunday.

Prayer-meeting was held as usual on Wednesday evening in the lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church. The exercises were as last week on the Christian Endeavor order and were led by Mrs. George W. Reybold.

Rev. L. A. Oates will return about September 1st.

The picnic of the Presbyterian Sunday School will not be as expected owing to the rates of the railroad.

Miss Bessie Mills, of Wilmington, is visiting Miss Fannie Reeves.

Miss Agnes Hillman, of Philadelphia, is visiting Miss Ethel Reybold.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Warner have taken up their residence in their new house on Clinton street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Warren spent Sunday with her mother near Massey's.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Reybold, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with his parents.

Mr. William McClaskey, of Glasgow, had the misfortune to mash his left hand while at work at the Battery.

Miss Sallie Jester has gone to her home in Wilmington.

Miss Anna Ayers, of Wilmington, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Joseph Warren.

Mr. Norman Cleaver has returned to Philadelphia.

Mrs. Samuel Craig has returned from a visit to her mother in New Hampshire.

Miss L. W. Price has returned from her summer's outing, much improved in health.

Mrs. Edwin Altman and children, of Philadelphia, are visiting her mother.

Miss Nellie Warrick, of Glasboro, N. J., is the guest of her sister, Mrs. J. T. Cheairs.

The 18th regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers left here on Tuesday morning. A large number of people assembled at the station to see them off. Some of the young ladies sending them off with merry jest, some with tears! and a good many with well-packed lunch boxes: all with regret. One of the officers is credited with saying, "That's right, boys." Bid your 'sweethearts' good-bye, and go home to your wives." The town is very quiet now but it is rumored there are 500 more regulars to be sent to the reservation, and that they will have a brass band with them.

The operations have begun for the erection of the water-works. Pipes are stretched along the sides of the street and very soon those who wish can have pipes laid to carry the water into their houses.

Help is wanted when the nerves become weak and appetite fails. Hood's Sarsaparilla gives help by making the blood rich and pure.

MY MARYLAND.

Probably the largest single field of tomatoes in the United States, is one on Lower Spesutia Island farm, which contains 110 acres. This field contains 300,000 plants. The setting out of this great number of plants, and their cultivation as well as the gathering of the crop, gives employment to a large number of people, and great care and watchfullness is necessary to see that all this work is done just at the right time.

The tomato packers of Harford county are feeling very despondent over the outlook for this season. An increased acreage, estimated to be one half larger than last year, was planted and preparations made for full pack. Large supplies of cans, cases and solder were purchased, and the indications early were that the output would be up to the average of former years, if not somewhat in excess. The season, however, has been anything but favorable, and a short pack now seems inevitable. —Ex.

The McKenney estate, in Queen Anne's county, yielded this year 62,056 bushels of wheat, against 97,000 bushels last year. All of the crops, with the exception of 2,000 bushels, are still in the hands of the administrators.

The corn crop of Cecil Co. promises to eclipse any of recent years. The apple crop in this section is said to be almost a failure, many orchards being bare of fruit.

Rev. Frank E. Williams, of Baltimore, has purchased at private sale the David Taylor farm belonging to the estate of the late James B. Groome for $5,000. The farm contains 169 acres and is located on the road leading from Elkton to Chesapeake City.

Every year that September 1 does not fall on Monday there is a misunderstanding about the time school opens. The law of Maryland requires that the schools open on the first day of September unless that day falls on Saturday or Sunday, and there can be no departure from this unless for very urgent reasons. Therefore the schools will reopen Thursday of next week.

Twenty witnesses in the Miller murder case near North East have been held by Magistrate Simpers for their appearance at the September term of court. George P. Hardgraves of North East is held in the Elkton jail charged with the crime.

In Kent county the commisoners have given notice that hedge trimmings, etc., must not be allowed to impede drainage. The notice is a timely one and should be followed not ouly in this but other counties The News says: "The astonishing thing is that such a notice should be neccessary. Who is more interested in good roads than the very persons guilty of such carelessness? No farmer can be so unwise as not to understand the relative importauce of good drainage to good roads."

Galena has for years had the distinction of not having a single colored family within the town limits. A colored family has settled there and some of the citizens are raising a vigorous protest.—[Chestertown Transcript.

Hope H. Barroll, Esq., attorney named in mortgage, sold on Tuesday a house and lot of land in Sassafras, to the Mutual Loan Association of Townsend, Delaware, mortgagee, for $350. The house and lot of land at Colts, to the same Loan Association mortgagee, for $200. The "Shulkin Point" or Primrose farm of 139 acres, in Queen Anne, near Chester bridge, was held up on a bid of $9 per acre.

Judge Frederick Stump drew the jury for the September term of the Circuit Court for Cecil County as follows: Josiah P. Kirk, Robert H. Stewart, Isaac Payne, Richard T. Howard, H. W. Lewis, J. Harry Clark, J. Frank McKnight, Thomas H. Warburton, Alfred B. Cameron, Edward Wingate, George W. Barnes, T. Franklin McCleary, James Rooney, Thomas R. Baker, William J. Lumm, W. H. Deshane, J. Hanson Knoor, Jeremiah C. Price, Ralph H. Reese, John F. Foster, Samuel H. Moore, Charles J. Davis, Joseph B. Fryer, Harry M. Brown, James T. Beaston, Waitman Smithers, John Stump, W. I. Hill, W. B. Burlin, Robert B. Frazer, John T. Ward, Harrp D. Trimble, William W. McGuigan, F. B. Lackland, Henry W. Black, William C. Henderson, Wm. McClenahan, Alexander Wilson, Thos. M. Hague, John M. Sterrett, Joseph P. Brown, Benjamin F. Owens, Thos. H. Smith, George S. McVey, George S. Fox, George W. Peterson, Arthur C. Nickle and Benjamin Price.

Niagara Falls.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a popular ten-days excursion to Niagara Falls from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, on September 1st. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany the party.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.60 from Lancaster; $8.50 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; $5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. Excursionists will travel by special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua, and Watkins returning.

Tickets from Atlantic City and other South Jersey points, and stations on the Delaware Division, will be good for passage to Philadelphia on day preceeding date of excursion.

Tickets for a side trip to the Thousand Islands (Alexandria Bay) will be sold from Rochester, good to return to Rochester or to Canandaigua via Syracuse within five days, at rate of $5.50.

The Canadian Industrial Fair will be held at Toronto, August 30 to September 10, 1898. On September 3 tickets from Niagara Falls to Toronto and return, good only on that day, will be sold to holders of Niagara Falls excursions tickets at rate of $1.00. Tickets good to return until September 11 will be sold from August 29 to September 10, inclusive, at rate of $1.45.

For time of connecting trains and future information apply to nearest, ticket agent or address Geo. W. Boyd. Assistant General Passeuger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia

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THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

General Thomas Is Opposed to Assuming Any Responsibility In Them.

General Thomas, in a recent interview on territorial expansion, said: "I think the almost universal sentiment in New York city is in favor of letting the Philippine islands alone. We want Porto Rico and Cuba, but we can best confine our energies to this hemisphere and not attempt to spread over the orient. There are no good arguments in favor of annexing the Philippines, so far as I have heard, and many strong ones against it will occur to every man who considers the present situation and the possible consequences. I wish Dewey had gone back to Hongkong after he destroyed that fleet and left the insurgents and the Spaniards to fight it out.

"Nothing but difficulties and problems appear when you contemplate the organization of a government at Manila, without any adequate compensation, and the obligations we assume are something we cannot measure. The people of the Philippines are of a different race from any we have ever had to do with, and for a nation entirely without experience in colonization are a tough lot to begin on. We might as well tackle a chunk of China. Even the Spanish were never able to control the Philippines further than their guns could reach; they never attempted to govern any part of the islands except in a few seaports and the country immediately around them. The mountain tribes, which compose 90 per cent of the population, are unconquered barbarians, worse than our Indians, and it would be always necessary to have a large standing army to protect the civilized settlements against them. The population of the cities is entirely foreign to us, and a mixed lot that is very difficult to govern. The conscience of our country would not permit us to rob them, and we could get no revenue out of them otherwise. I cannot see what there is in the Philippines for us, anyhow, and I do not think we ought to assume any responsibility in them."—William E. Curtis in Chicago Record.

May Take Rough Riders to Paris.

Private Will T. Palmers of the rough riders writes home to Kansas as follows: "When we came to make the final charge that took this position, some of the officers wanted to fall back and leave it in possession of the Spaniards, but Colonel Roosevelt pulled his pistol and said, 'You can fall back if you want to, but my men will hold it till the last man dies.' We held it and did not die either. I tell you, Wood and Roosevelt are proud of their regiment. Colonel Roosevelt says if we knock the bottom out of this thing in time he is going to take all the rough riders that are alive and able to go to the Paris exposition in 1900 at his own expense. Our boys are proud of our colonel. We fought 90 hours without sleep or rest."—New York Tribune.

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Are needed for success
Everywhere. Nerves
Depend simply, solely,
Upon the blood.
Pure, rich, nourishing
Blood feeds the nerves
And makes them strong.
The great nerve tonic is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Because it makes
The blood rich and
Pure, giving it power
To feed the nerves.
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Cures nervousness,
Dyspepsia, rheumatism,
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And all forms of
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REGISTER'S ORDER.

REGISTER'S OFFICE
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DEL.
June 1st, 1898.

Upon the application of William R. Reynolds' Administrator cum testamento annexo of John A. Reynolds late of St. Georges Hundred, in said county, deceased, it is ordered and directed by the Register that the Administrator aforesaid give notice of granting of Letters of Administration upon the estate of the deceased, with the date of granting thereof, by causing advertis

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Suits French Dye Cleaned	$1 50
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Pants Dry Cleaned	50
Pants Scoured	35
Overcoats Dry Cleaned	1 00
Overcoats Scoured	75

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Suits Dyed	$1 50
Pants Dyed	50
Vests Dyed	25
Overcoats Dyed	1 00

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Tuesday, Sep. 13th, 1898.

Entrance examinations will be held Tuesday and Wednesday, September 13th and 14th. Classes will be organized Thursday, September 15th. All departments fully equipped for their work.

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Middletown, Del.

Middletown Directory.

MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

President, J. F. McWhorter; Secretary, J. A. Snydam; Charles H. Howell; George G. Rowe; Wm. R. Cochran.

BANKS.

Peoples National Bank.—President, G. W. Naudain; Cashier, Geo. D. Kelley; Teller, W. G. Lockwood. Bank Building on East Main Street.

Citizens National Bank.—President, Joseph Biggs; Cashier, John S. Crouch; Teller, L. Darlington. Bank Building on South Broad Street.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Middletown Council, No. 2, Jr. O. U. A. M. Meets every Monday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Union Lodge, No. 5, A. F. & A. M. Meets first Tuesday of each month in Town Hall.

Good Samaritan Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F. Meets every Thursday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Damon Lodge, No. 12, K. of P. Meets every Wednesday night in McWhorter's Hall at 8 o'clock.

Major John Jones Post, No. 22, G. A. R. Meets every Friday night in Reynolds Building at 7 o'clock

Welcome Conclave Heptasophs. Meets every second and fourth Friday night in K. of P. Hall.

Union Lodge, No. 6, A. O. U. W., meets every 2d and 4th Tuesday night in McWhorter's Hall.

LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS.

Volunteer Hose Company, meets first Friday night of each month in Hose House.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL, AUG. 27, 1898

Washnigton ... Letter

PRESIDENT McKinley is still working about eighteen hours out of every 24, trying to get things in such shape that he can get away from Washington for a few days of much needed rest. He could not get over to New York to see the review of Sampson and Schley's ships, but he was represented by the entire Cabinet, excepting Secretary Day, and Secretary Long. He has, as yet, only definitely settled upon two members of the peace commission—Secretary Day and Senator Davis—but expects to announce the other three this week. He isn't pleased with the attitude of the Spanish, either in Spain or in Cuba, but is biding his time to bring them to their senses, should positive action on his part become necessary.

Secretary Alger has been pursued by the fakers of political news for sometime, but none of their misrepresentations have been greater than were contained in the story that he was to aid Gov. Pingree to defeat Senator Burrows, and that Senator McMillan was to leave the Senate for the Diplomatic Service and Secretary Alger to take his place in the Senate. It can be stated upon the highest authority, that the whole story was built upon imagination, started to work by Gov. Pingree's call upon Secretary Alger, while he was in Washington and his accompanying him to New York to see the Naval review. Unless he changes his mind, Secretary Alger will not even take an active part in the Michigan campaign this year, and he says he has no idea of leaving the Cabinet to enter the Senate.

Those pensioners who have attached revenue stamps to vouchers and other official documents, sent to the Pension Bureau, have spent money they might have kept. Revenue stamps are not required upon any pension papers. Commissioner Evans has taken special pains to disseminate this information, in order that the pensioners may save their money.

Representative Overstreet, of Indiana, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, has returned to Washington from a tour of the western states, and will remain at Committee headquarters until the campaign is over. He said: "The glorious achievements of the war will give the Republican Party a good advantage in the campaign. In Indiana the party was never in a better condition to carry the State. There the fight will be entirely on National issues." Mr. Overstreet thinks the Republicans will make decided gains all through the west.

Representative Mudd, of Maryland, whose renomination will be made this week, says the fight will be made in his district under the Slogan, "gold and growth," the intention being to emphasize the devotion of the party in the district to the gold standard and to the policy of holding all the territory over which our flag has been hoisted. Mr. Mudd expresses confidence that Maryland will again go Republican, and that five out of the six members of Congress to be elected will be Republicans.

An official of the Department of State, whose position makes it necessary for him to be well up in international law, disposes of all the fool talk about this or that foreign government being engaged in negotiating with Spain for the purchase of a naval or coaling station in the Philippines, by saying: "By the terms of the protocol, entirely aside from the surrender at Manila, Spain parted from her sovereignity over the Philippine islands and the sovereignity will lie in obeyance until the work of the peace commission, which will meet at Paris, October 1st, is concluded."

The American members of the Cuban and Porto Rican Military Commissions, with the exception of Gen. Brooks, who is in Porto Rico, have been ordered to come to Washington to receive instructions upon such portions of their duties as are not necessarily left to their discretion. It is not likely that either commission will get to work before the first week in September, and it may be later. How long it will take them to complete their work is something which must be guessed at without any data to base a guess.

For the present government supplies sent to Havana will be distributed under the personal supervision of Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross Society.

In mustering out the volunteers, the cavalry and artillery will be the first to go, and when the infantry is reached Secretary Alger will endeavor, so far as possible, to leave those regiments in the service whose members are desirous of remaining, the choice being largely left to the governors of the several states.

He Fined Himself.

"Judge Walker of Maysville was very strict on the bench, but not always so in his private life," said John L. Scott of Frankford, Ky. "It had become the custom of the lawyers traveling the circuit to indulge in a friendly game of poker after court adjourned at night, and Judge Walker frequently joined in the game. One night at Brookville, in Bracken county, the court and the attorneys joined in a game on the evening that they arrived, and the next morning, when court opened, the Judge in giving the usual charge to the Grand Jury, addressed himself to the attorneys:

"'Gentlemen, you are officers of the court, and as such are sworn to uphold the laws and the constitution of the State. You have been playing poker, contrary to the statutes in such cases made and provided. Each of you will be fined $10 upon the return of indictments, the bringing of which I have instructed.'

"Turning to the Prosecuting Attorney he said: 'Wadsworth, you are not only a lawyer, but the Prosecuting Attorney, sworn to bring offenders to justice. You will pay $25.

"'Walker,' laying his hand upon his own breast, 'you are not only a lawyer, but a judge. You have violated the law, and must pay $50.'

"He paid the fine, as did each of the lawyers, and it broke up the game on that circuit.—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Gave Them Warning.

Everybody laughed when Uncle Si drove into town with a sleepy-looking gray horse and a rickety wagon, on both sides of which was roughly painted: "Look out for the locomotive," relates the Detroit Free Press.

"What's that mean, Uncle Si?" asked the crowd in front of the general store where he was going to see what he could do in the way of beating down the proprietor.

"Jist what it says. Can't you read none? Keep out of the way and you won't git hurt."

Presently a piece of paper came blowing down the street. When the old gray sighted it he pricked up his ears snorted, spread his front legs and then made a lunge on the tie strap that snapped it. Away he went down the street, the wagon swaying and bounding and the old gray letting out the last link as though making a grandstand finish.

"Luckiest runaway I ever see," chuckled Uncle Si, as he reached the crowd surrounding the captured horse. "They hadn't a gold darn thing broke but that tie strap."

"Luck," shouted an excited man who was pressing through the crowd, "lucky? It killed my dog, wrecked Whiler's new baby buggy, broke little Jimmie Toter's arm and throwed Bunker's hired girl through a hedge. It'll cost you a pretty penny to settle before you're through with this thing."

"Lookey here, stranger," called Uncle Si, triumphantly, "jist notice them signs of the sides of that there wagon. I hain't no lawyer, but what's good 'nough fur them mernoperlizing railroads is good 'nough fur me. I'll pay nuthin'."—[Detroit Free Press.

To Remove Stains.

Tea or coffee stains should be soaked in cold water and then pour over them a good supply of boiling water.

Mildew is removed by rubbing the part with some chalk or salt, wetting and exposing it to the sun. This should be repeated several times and then the article must be rinsed well in cold water.

Fruit and wine stains are removed at once by stretching the stained part over a basin and rubbing with salt and pouring boiling water over it until the stain is no longer visible. If the stain has become dry use sparingly salts or lemon. The article must be thoroughly rinsed or the fabric will rot.

Not Good Enough for Her.

"Did you hear about Samuels?" asked Mrs. Graymare's husband. "No, I didn't hear about Samuels," the lady answered. "When you have anything to tell, why don't you tell it."

"Yes, dear. Well Samuels was going home the other night, when a footpad shot at him, and the ball hit a latch-key in Samuel's vest pocket and his life was saved. So you see what good a latch-key is."

"Indeed! If Samuels had been going home at a reasonable hour he wouldn't have met any footpad. Secondly, he carries £2000 insurance, payable to his wife, and if it had not been for that key she would be a rich widow now. So, if you are hunting around for a latchkey, you will have to bring home some better story than that one. That's all. I'm going to bed, now, and out goes the gas in two ticks. Latchkey indeed!" [Pick-Me-Up.

The President's Story.

When President McKinley was Maj. McKinley he once made an address in which he described the difference between the American volunteer and the soldier of other nations. The men who were his comrades in the civil war, he said, not only fought but thought. To illustrate this, he related on anecdote about a young soldier in some northern regiment whose duty was to carry the regimental flag. On the march the boy ran on ahead with the flag streaming in the air. The colonel was incensed. "Here" he cried, "bring that flag back to the regiment." The boy then turned and replied: "Aw, you bring your regiment up to the flag."

RECIPES.

PICCALILLI.

A well-known housekeeper recommends the following tried receipe for piccalilli or chow-chow: Three large cabbages, a dozen peppers, a peck of green tomatoes, nine onions, three cups of suger, three tablespoonfuls each of groud alspice, cloves, and cinnamon, and a heaping tablespoonfull of whole mustard seed. Chop all the ingredients except the onions, mix together thoroughly with a coffee cup of salt and three cups of cold water and put in an earthen jar over night. Drain the mixture well the next morning and add the onions, chopped fine, the mustard seed, sugar and spices. Pour all in a kettle, cover with the best vinegar and let it cook for three hours, stirring frequently to keep from burning. Put into glass jars and seal for winter use.

MINT SAUCE.

A good mint sauce is made in this way: Put a bunch of fresh mint leaves in a bowl of ice water; wash, dry and chop thoroughly. Place in a sauce boat and pour over it a cup three-quaters full of best vinegar, in which has been dissolved two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Let the sauce stand at least an hour before using. If you wish a hot sauce heat the sweetened vinegar and add the chopped mint leaves just before serving.

TOMATTO BUTTER.

Red tomato butter is an excellent relish for luncheon or for children's suppers. To make it use seven pounds of red-ripe tomatoes, four pounds of sugar, one teaspoonful ground ginger, two teaspoonfuls ground cinnamon, two very oily skinned lemons. Scald and skin tomatoes, add sugar and spice, and cook until thick. Chip the skins of the lemons very thin or grate them; then carefully remove all the thin white skin; slice lemons, remove seeds and separate into sections, then add to tomatoes. Cook the lemon thoroughly with tomatoes. This is delicious. The ginger may be omitted and the preserves will be very fine.

DESSERT FOR CHILDREN.

A wholesome and at the same time palatable dessert for children consists of dates stuffed with some digestible nut, finely chopped and mixed with a tiny bit of salt. The pit of the date is carefully removed and as much of the nut preparation inserted in its stead as can be used. A dusting of sugar adds to the appearance of this toothsome sweet, which even those who are not kindly disposed to the fruit in its usual shape almost invariably find very attractive.

In packing the children's picnic baskets remember that a cluster of fine fat rasins contains a large amount of nourishment, and is much to be preferred from a hygienic point of view to cake or pie served ad libitum.

ONIONS FOR SLEEPLESSNESS.

A successful physician recommends baked onions for sleeplessness caused from a derangement of the nervous system. Here is a tried recipe for baking them: Wash the onions, but do not peel them. Boil them until tender in water that has been salted and change the water twice. Remove from the water, drain thoroughly, wrap them carefully in buttered tissue-paper and bake in a slow oven for an hour. Then remove the outer skins, brown the onins quickly and pour melted butter over them. Serve hot.

CORN PIES.

The following recipe is for making corn pies: A can of best corn or the same quantity of green corn, a cup of sweet, fresh milk; two eggs, well-beaten; a tablespoonful of butter and salt and pepper. Mix thoroughly, put in buttered pie plates and bake until a light brown."

$100 Reward, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive remedy now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional remedy. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address. F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

He Got His Mustard.

It was in the army. The boys had a meal of beef that had been corned by a bath in a salt-horse barrel. It was quite a treat. They all thought so until one of the party remarked:

"A little mustard wouldn't go bad."

"That reminds me," said another. "You just wait a few minutes."

A quarter of an hour later he returned, and producing a screw of paper, he said: "Oh, yes; here's that mustard."

"Where did you get it?" said the others in chorus.

"Up at the surgeons. The sick call, you remember, sounded as we were talking about the mustard. It occurred to me that a little mustard for my lame back would be just the thing."

"But you haven't got any lame back."

"But I have got the mustard."—[Philadelphia Press.

32nd National Encampment of G. A. R. at Cincinnati, O.

For the 32d National Encampment of G. A. R., to be held at Cincinnati, O., Sept. 5 to 10, 1898, the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will sell excursion tickets at rate of single fare for the round trip.

These tickets will be sold on Sept. 3, 4 and 5, and will be good to leave Cincinnati returning not earlier than Sept. 6 nor later than Sept. 13, except that by depositing ticket with Joint Agent at Cincinnati on Sept, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9, and on payment of 25 cents, return limit may be extended so that passengers may remain at Cincinnati until Oct. 2.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

Hood's Pills

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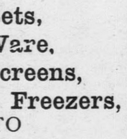

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FOR CORONER,

JOHN T. SPRING

Of Wilmington Hundred.

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. july2-tf

FOR SHERIFF,

EMMIT F. STIDHAM,

Subject to the decision of the Republican party. ap19tf

FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS Of New Castle County.

G. W. W. Naudain

Of St. Georges Hundred.

Subject to the decision [of the Republican party. july2-1

Time Table.

Phila. Wilm. and Baltimore R. R

DELAWARE DVISION

On and after May 30th 1898, trains will leave as follows:

SOUTHWARD.

	PAS. A. M.	EXP. A. M.	PAS. P. M.	MAIL P. M.	MAIL P M	
Philadelphia	27 25	10 20	22 02	3 46	5 59	11 10
Baltimore	6 25	9 05	12 05	3 00	4 20	7 53
Wilmington	8 13	11 04	2 51	4 27	6 58	11 56
Farnhurst	f 8 22		f 3 00		f 7 07	
New Castle	8 27	f 11 21	3 05	4 39	7 12	
State Road	f 8 33		f 3 10		7 16	
Bear	f 8 38		f 3 15	f 4 49	7 21	
Porter	8 45		f 3 20	4 52	7 27	
Kirkwood	8 50		f 3 25		7 32	
Mt. Pleasant	8 59		f 3 34		7 40	
Armstrong	f 9 03				7 44	
Middletown	9 08	11 50	3 43	5 18	7 50	12 39
Townsend	9 17		3 52	5 28	7 58	
Blackbird	f 9 22		f 3 58		f 8 02	
Gr'n Spring	f 9 27		f 4 07		f 8 08	
Clayton	9 33	12 07	4 13	5 42	8 13	12 57
Smyrna, LV	9 23	11 57	4 02	5 20	8 03	
Brenford	f 9 38		f 4 18		8 18	
Cheswold	f 9 43		f 4 23		f 8 24	
Dupont			f 4 26			
Dover	9 58	12 23	4 32	5 59	8 34	1 16
Wyoning		10 05	f 12 29	4 39	6 05	8 40
Woodside	f 10 11				f 6 11	f 8 47
Viola	f 10 15				f 6 15	f 8 51
Felton	10 20	f 12 40			6 20	8 56
Harrington	10 34	12 53			6 33	9 07
Farmington	f 10 42	a 1 00			f 6 41	f 9 15
Greenwood	f 10 50	f 1 08			f 6 49	f 9 23
Bridgeville	10 58	f 1 16			6 56	9 31
Cannons	f 11 03				f 7 01	f 9 36
Seaford	11 13	1 27			7 10	9 45
Laurel	11 23	f 1 37			7 19	9 55
Delmar	11 33	1 46			7 29	10 05

a m. a. m. p. m. p. m. p. m. p. m

NORTHWARD.

	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. A. M.	MAIL A. M.	EXP. P. M.	PAS P. M
Delmar	11 38		7 00	8 00	2 15	5 39
Laurel	f 1 21		7 11	8 10	2 25	5 51
Seaford	1 34		7 23	8 24	2 5	3 56
Cannons			f 7 31	f 8 31		f 4 04
Bridgeville	f 1 48		7 37	8 37	f 2 46	4 11
Greenwood			f 7 45	f 8 45	f 2 54	f 4 19
Farmington			f 7 53	f 8 53		f 4 27
Harrington	2 22		8 05	9 06	3 08	4 40
Felton	f 2 33		8 14	9 16	f 3 18	4 48
Viola			f 8 18	f 9 20		f 4 53
Woodside			f 8 22	f 9 24		f 4 57
Wyoming	p 2 46	26 57	f 8 29	9 31	f 3 30	5 05
Dover	2 52	7 03	8 35	9 38	3 36	5 11
Dupont		f 7 08				
Cheswold		f 7 13		f 9 48		f 5 0
Brenford		f 7 18		f 9 53		f 5 2
Smyrna, LV		7 14	8 42	9 49	3 44	5 2
Clayton	3 09	7 24	8 53	9 56	3 54	5 3
Gr'n Spring		f 7 28				f 5 3
Blackbird		f 7 34		f 10 08		f 5 4
Townsend		7 39	9 06	10 13	4 07	5 5
Middletown	3 30	7 50	9 15	10 23	4 16	5 5
Armstrong		f 7 54				f 6 2
Mt Pleasant		7 58		f 10 32		6 6
Kirkwood		8 08		10 40		6 1
Porter		8 16	9 34	10 46	4 34	6 2
Bear		f 8 20		f 10 51		6 2
State Road		f 8 25		f 10 56		6 3
New Castle		8 31	9 46	11 02	f 4 47	6 3
Farnhurst		f 8 36	f 9 50	f 11 07		f 6 4
Wilmington	4 15	8 45	9 58	11 17	4 59	6 4
Baltimore	6 19	10 37	11 15	12 35	6 55	8 4
Philadelphia	5 10	9 32	10 46	12 06	5 43	7 3

a m. a. m. a m. p. m. p m. p m

Daily. Daily except Sunday.

"a" Stops to leave passengers from Wilmington and points north, or take passengers for points south of Delmar.

"f" Stops only on notice to conductor or agent or on signal.

"j" Stops to leave passengers from Middletown and points south.

"p" Stops to leave passengers from points south of Delmar, or take passengers for Wilming and points north.

NEW CASTLE ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.—Leave Wilmington 8.13, 11.04, a. m., 2.51, 4.27, and 6.58, p. m., week-days. Leave New Castle 8.31, 9.46, 11.02 a. m., 4.47 and 6.37 p. m., week-days.

Express trains leaving Harrington 8.05 a. m., and arriving at 6.33 p. m., week-days, run through solid to and from Baltimore, via Porter and Newark.

BRANCH ROADS.

DELAWARE, MARYLAND & VIRGINIA R. R.—Leave Harrington for Franklin City and way statiods 10.39 am week days, 6.37 p m Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturnays. Returning train leaves Franklin City 5.50 a. m. week days and 1.42 Tuesdays, Thurs a. s and Saturdays only.

Leave Franklin City for Chincoteague (via steamer) 1.30 p. m., week days Returning, leave Chincoteague 4.42 a. m., week-days.

Leave Harrington for Georgetown, Lewes and Rehoboth at 10.39 a. m., 6.37 p. m., week days. Returning, leave Rehoboth 6.30 a. m and 2.56 p. m. week-days.

Leave Harrington for Berlin, 10 39 a. m. week days and 6.37 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Returning, leave Berlin 6.57 a. m. week days and 2.43 p. m. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

QUEEN ANNE & KENT R. R.—Leave Townsend for Centreville and way stations 9 21 a. m., and 5.31 p. m., week days Returning, leave Centreville 7.26 a. m., and 2.27 p. m., week-days.

DELAWARE & CHESAPEAKE R. R.—Leave Clayton for Oxford and way stations 9.38 a. m., and 5.47 p. m., week-days Returning, leave Oxford 6.45 a. m., and 1 40 p. m., week-days.

CAMBRIDGE & SEAFORD R. R.—Leave Seaford for Cambridge and intermediate stations 11.17 a. m. and 7.14 p. m. week-days, Returning, leave Cambridge 6.45 and 10.40 p. m. week-days

CONNECTION.—At Porter, with Newark and Delaware City Railroad. At Townsend, with Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad. At Clayton with Delaware & Chesapeake Railroad and Baltimore & Delaware Bay Railroad At Harrington, with Delaware, Maryland & Virginia Railroad. At Seaford, with Cambridge & Seaford Railroad. At Delmar, with New York, Philadelphia & Norfolk, Wicomico & Pocomoke, and Peninsula Railroads.

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